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| Algeria | 6,300 Dn. | Azerbaijan | ... 15,36,20 | Norway | 5,50 N.K. |
| Austria | 17,5. | Iraq | ... 1200 Lire | Oman | ... 17,900 Rials |
| Bahrain | 6,650 Dn. | Jordan | ... 450 Pts. | Peru | ... 50 Esc. |
| Bulgaria | 37,50 | Kenya | ... 14,00 | Qatar | ... 10,000 Rials |
| Canada | 1,200 Dn. | Liberia | ... 10,000 | Qatar | ... 10,000 Rials |
| Cambodia | 1,10 | Lebanon | ... 500 Pts | Saudi Arabia | 4,50,2 |
| Chile | 450 Dn. | Lesotho | ... 14,00 | Spain | ... 90 Pes. |
| Croatia | 4,50 Dn. | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | Egypt | 100 P. |
| Cuba | 1,200 Dn. | Liberia | ... 10,000 | Finland | ... 5,500 Lira |
| Cyprus | 450 Dn. | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | Switzerland | 2,00 Fr. |
| Czechoslovakia | 10,000 | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | Greece | 1,500 Dr. |
| Denmark | 4,50 Dn. | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | U.S.A. | 50,000 U.S. M. |
| Egypt | 100 P. | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | U.S.S.R. | 50,000 U.S. M. |
| Finland | ... 5,500 Lira | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | Yugoslavia | ... 60 D. |
| France | 2,000 P. | Lebanon | ... 14,00 | | |
| Germany | 2,500 D.M. | Malta | ... 500 Pts | | |
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| Hungary | 60 Drs. | Netherlands | ... 250 P. | | |
| Iceland | 100 I. | Portugal | ... 100 P. | | |
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| Norway | 5,500 N.K. | | | | |
| Poland | 100 I. | | | | |
| Portugal | 100 P. | | | | |
| Romania | 100 P. | | | | |
| Spain | 100 P. | | | | |
| Sweden | 5,500 Lira | | | | |
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Mirage of Nigeria Disappears Into Dust for the Poor Millions of West Africa

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LAGOS — They came from lands that were broken, lured by a dream of riches in a nation that could not withstand the faltering of the world's oil markets.

So they are leaving, doleful and somber, their future as opaque as the thousands of Ghanaians left Lagos on Wednesday in a convoy of 25 open trucks embarking on the ride that will take them back to homes that cannot sustain them.

In the huddled shanty areas that until a couple of weeks ago bristled with their presence, the dusty gray alleys lined with open sewers are still; the houses shudder.

In one such settlement, called Maroko, a sign written in chalk on a blackboard advertises the jobs of night watchman and dog bandler that the Ghanaians once filled.

The exodus began soon after the

internal affairs minister of Nigeria, Ali Baba, went on television Jan. 17 to broadcast the order that the aliens had to leave within two weeks. Fearing denunciation by their neighbors, or other action against them, the aliens began an involuntary departure, accompanied by a hue and cry in the Nigerian press for their immediate exit.

"It was just after Christmas we had spent all our money," said Arthur Kofi, a Ghanaian printer. "We sold what we had and sold it cheaply to get out. But we still do not have enough money to pay our rent."

Mr. Kofi talked to a reporter at the Apapa docks in the Lagos port area, sitting with his wife next to a modest pile of suitcases and plastic bags that represented his worldly goods.

"I came here in 1981 and found

a job," he said. "But then they told us to go so we left our house and came to wait for a ship. We have been waiting seven days. The more we wait, the more we run out."

The ship did not come. Instead, the 25 trucks turned up to take Ghanaians out. It was not clear who had financed the convoy.

In the first two weeks, wharves Nos. 8 and 14 at Apapa docks have become a squatters camp for Ghanaians, places heavy with the smell of stale urine and the whiff of marijuanna and shot through with a sense of anger among some young single men who will form a new constituency for Ghana's leaders when they arrive home.

"It was the timing that upset us; they gave us no time to go," said a man who refused to give his name. "We did not fear the Nigerian government, because they have given

no instructions to molest us. But the ordinary man on the street does not like us. That is why we came to the port so quickly. We feared reprisals by the ordinary Nigerians."

Tales of harassment are plentiful, but they are difficult to substantiate.

"Some of our friends were beaten only yesterday," the young man said, but he could show no evidence.

Others asserted that they had been staked down by the police or forced to sell for little the goods they had accumulated. The rumors of harassment accelerated the exodus.

The cost for Nigeria is less quantifiable. The authorities, a Western diplomat said, made the decision to expel the Ghanaians and other aliens "at a high level," but "no one realized just what numbers were involved." Texaco factories and some construction companies have lost their Ghanaian staff, the economist said, and so have slowed down or stopped. Many Ghanaians were working on Nigeria's new federal capital at Abuja, the diplomat said, but with their departure, the project, already faltering because of the economic squeeze, has come to a virtual halt.

While a principal motive behind the expulsions was to open up jobs for unemployed Nigerians, there is no certainty, the economist said, that that substitute later can be found. As always in Nigeria, there is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Says U.S. Exaggerates Military Tensions in Beirut



Captain Charles Johnson, an American member of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, describes his confrontation with Israeli tanks at a Marine checkpoint.

Salvador Rebels Leave Eastern City to Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's security forces occupied the strategic eastern city of San Salvador on Thursday after leftist guerrillas who seized it three days ago retreated in the face of advancing troops, said General José Guillermo García, the Salvadorean defense minister.

The insurgents' Radio Venceremos announced late Wednesday that the guerrillas had retreated from the city, the largest to fall under rebel control in three years of civil war. Berlin was overtaken by about 700 guerrillas Monday night after two days of fierce fighting in which about 60 people were killed.

Radio Venceremos said the retreat was ordered because "all political and military objectives were completed."

Meanwhile, a U.S. Special Forces sergeant was wounded in a guerrilla ground fire, becoming the first American military adviser known to have been wounded in combat in El Salvador, the U.S. Embassy said.

An embassy spokesman, Donald Hamilton, said the sergeant was hit in the left leg Wednesday as he flew over the Cuscatlan bridge, 45 miles (72 kilometers) east of San Salvador, in a helicopter. He was on a mission to check a troublesome communications system, Mr. Hamilton said.

The wounded man was identified by a U.S. Army spokesman in Washington as Staff Sergeant Jay T. Stanley. The spokesman said Sergeant Stanley was in "good condition."

The incident was the first in which an American military adviser has been wounded since U.S. "trainers" came to El Salvador two years ago to prepare Salvadorean in counterinsurgency tactics and instruct them in the use of American military hardware.

U.S. law requires that no more than 55 American military advisers be in El Salvador at any given time. The advisers are under orders to avoid combat zones and to refrain from carrying weapons other than pistol for their personal protection.

Radio Venceremos said 46 prisoners of war had been turned over to the International Red Cross before the retreat from Berlin.

The Defense Ministry, meanwhile, conceded that its 18-day-old offensive in northern Morazan province failed to recapture the guerrilla-held town of Perquin and hamlets further north, near the Honduran border.

One military specialist in close contact with the Salvadorean high command said the army may have suffered a major defeat in Morazan because it was unable to reach the towns near Honduras.

On the political front, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist president

of the country's Constituent Assembly, backed down Wednesday on a threat to resign his post, the assembly recently curbed some of his powers.

"I continue being president," Mr. d'Aubuisson said. "I'm not thinking of moving from here."

■ U.S. Admits Mixed Signals

Under angry questioning from several senators, Reagan administration officials admitted Wednesday that U.S. policy in El Salvador was "confused" and resulted in "mixed signals." The New York Times reported from Washington.

The comments came in a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and were the first administration defense on Capitol Hill of its policy in El Salvador.

President Ronald Reagan certified Jan. 21 that the Salvadorean government had demonstrated significant gains in human rights and political and economic reform.

"Certification is a farce — it's irrelevant," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat.

"We've spent \$748 million there in three years, we're approaching \$1 billion and what do we have to show for it? ... The military and political situation aren't improving at all."

Thomas O. Enders, an assistant secretary of State, said that Salvadoreans perceived U.S. policy as one of "mixed signals."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. officials said the tank unit's actions may have been designed to increase U.S. concern for the safety of the Marines, in the hope that would lead to their withdrawal and the collapse of the multinational force.

Israel has insisted that the force should not play a major role in any future settlement in Lebanon.

The officials said it was not clear whether the tank unit's actions had high-level approval, or whether the Israelis were aware that U.S. casualties in such an incident could produce a wide swing against them in American public opinion.

The Marine captain, Charles Johnson, described the confrontation Thursday at a press conference in Beirut.

Captain Johnson, 30, said the three Centurion tanks, commanded by an Israeli lieutenant colonel, came into Marine lines and said they wanted to come through — that they would come through if told him if he came through, he'd have to kill me first."

The marine said that as he stood blocking the road one step from the leading tank, the Israeli commander demanded that he move aside and that the tanks revved their engines threateningly.

"I just took that step, locked and loaded my pistol in front of his tank and told him again that he could not come there," Captain Johnson said.

The captain said that when the tank carrying the Israeli commander

had passed, he and his men had to leave the road to follow the Israeli tanks.

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Shultz Happy With Chinese Talks But Castigates U.S. Businessmen

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BEIJING — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz told the American business community here Thursday that after some tough periods in Chinese-American relations over the past year, both sides "have navigated successfully and are out in the clear again."

But his satisfaction with his two days of talks so far with Chinese officials was in contrast to his irritation with the business community, some of whom he rebuked sharply in an uncharacteristically rough language for their criticisms of Washington's policies, which they felt had blocked potential deals with the Chinese.

As with any young relationship, we must expect a certain amount of growing pain," Mr. Shultz told the business community, some of whom later said they were surprised by Mr. Shultz's sharp reaction to their complaints.

He was asked about the U.S. refusal to grant Westinghouse a license to sell nuclear power plants in China because Beijing will not sign the nonproliferation agreement.

Mr. Shultz replied, "The question carries the implication, as most of your questions do, that there is something wrong with the United States. Our regulations are based on a deep concern about the problems of proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Bush Asks Allies for Alternatives To U.S. Position on Missile Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush said Thursday that he has asked European allies of the United States to propose alternatives to the Reagan administration's negotiating strategy at talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Bush said at a news conference that he has asked the leaders of West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium to suggest new arms limitations approaches other than the "zero option" proposed by the United States.

He reiterated U.S. backing for the zero option, which calls for eliminating Soviet intermediate-range missiles in return for a NATO decision to forgo scheduled deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. "As I've gone around in private consultations, and they will remain private, I have inquired of the leaders of the governments whether there's something we're missing collectively, whether there is something we should be considering," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Bush spent the fifth day of his 12-day, seven-nation European tour addressing the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization permanent representatives and meeting with officials of the European Community in Brussels.

It was a continuation of a tour of Europe in which the vice president was consulting with the allies and trying to bolster support for the administration's arms policies.

"The only argument anyone has made against the zero option is that the Soviets don't like it," Mr. Bush said.

When asked if the United States would accept a staged process leading to the zero option, he said: "If there's a way to negotiate seriously on other approaches to achieve this and we're prepared to do that."

Mr. Bush said he had received assurances from the leaders that as the negotiations continued they would keep commitments to provide sites for the U.S. missiles if the talks fail.

"There was nothing that I heard there that has diminished my complete conviction that the alliance is standing together on important items," Mr. Bush said.

Britain, Italy and West Germany are scheduled to begin deploying the Pershing-2 missiles by the beginning of next year. The Netherlands and Belgium have deferred a

final decision; they are not scheduled to provide sites until later in the decade.

On another issue, the president of the Economic Community, Gaston Thorn, told Mr. Bush that the community would have to lodge a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the U.S. decision to subsidize the sale of 1 million tons of wheat flour to Egypt. The community has been Egypt's main supplier of wheat flour.

■ Ready for Questions

The Soviet Union's negotiator on strategic arms, Viktor P. Karlov, indicated Thursday that he was prepared to answer questions but would have little to volunteer at a meeting Friday with Mr. Bush in Geneva.

Mr. Karlov, chief negotiator to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the United States, spoke briefly with reporters before Thursday's negotiating session.

The planned two-and-a-half hour meeting Friday will be the first between Soviet negotiators and a U.S. official since the United States and the Soviet Union opened nuclear arms talks in November 1981.



Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria arrive on a truck at Accra fairgrounds to be registered.

4,000 Leave Nigeria on 2 Ships; Impoverished Ghana Sees 'Crisis'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Two ships carrying thousands of Ghanaians sailed Thursday for Accra from Lagos, two days after a Nigerian deadline for the expulsion of illegal aliens ran out, shipping officials said.

Witnesses said the vessels carried a total of 4,000 passengers, mostly Ghanaians who said they could not raise enough money for the overland journey through Benin and Togo. The ships were sent by the Ghanaian government, and boarding was orderly, in sharp contrast to scenes of pandemonium Monday.

Intrior Minister Johnny Hansen of Ghana said Wednesday in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, that the flood of deportees had created a "national crisis" in his impoverished nation. Mr. Hansen spoke after the first high-level meeting between the two governments since the crisis began two weeks ago.

In Lagos, Nigerian opposition leaders denounced the crackdown on illegal workers. They said the government had made them scapegoats for Nigeria's economic problems" caused by declining oil

revenues. The Islamic leader from President Shehu Shagari's own region also denounced the expulsions.

The Nigerian police, according to diplomatic reports, conducted raids in search of illegal aliens who had evaded the order to leave by Jan. 31. Nigeria has postponed the deadline to Feb. 28 for aliens in skilled jobs.

In Accra, Ghanaian officials said about 460,000 people had returned. Another 500,000 were reported still on their way by land, air and sea.

"I think the worst is over," said a Ghanaian military officer.

Accra's trade fair site and the sports stadium at Tema, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the capital, have been turned into transit camps where thousands of Ghanaians line up for food and registration with the police and customs authorities.

Commander Steven Obimpem of the Ghanaian Navy, administrator of the camp, said, "Food is still desperately short and so are medicines."

Mr. Hansen said after meeting with Nigeria's internal affairs min-

ister, Ali Baba, "We feel this represents a national crisis for Ghana."

Mr. Baba said he and Mr. Hansen had reached an understanding about help they could offer to ensure that Ghanaians left Nigeria without undue hardship. But no details were announced.

Ghana's economy is already a shambles, in part because of the drop in world prices for its cocoa. Apart from yams, cassava and corn, there is little food for its estimated 12 million people.

The executive commission of the European Community was reportedly to have agreed to immediately send thousands of tons of food and to have proposed total aid worth \$4.53 million. Denmark has made available a military plane to fly 12,000 blankets to Ghana and then stay on to airlift deportees.

A Red Cross plane from West Germany arrived Wednesday in Lome, the capital of Togo, with a medical team and tons of supplies. The United States and Britain have also offered aid.

Italy announced it would fly tons of food to Ghana and would earmark the equivalent of \$3 million for initial aid.

More Jobless in U.K., Belgium, W. Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG, West Germany — Unemployment rose in January in West Germany, Britain and Belgium, reaching a postwar high in West Germany, official reports showed Thursday.

The number of jobless in West Germany was 2.49 million last month, 10.2 percent of the work force, the federal labor office said Thursday.

January's figure was a big increase over 9.1 percent for December, and it was up from 8.2 percent in January 1982.

The previous postwar record was 2.28 million jobless in February 1950, when a lower population resulted in a higher percentage, 13.5 percent.

Unemployment in Britain worsened in January to another post-1930s record of 3.22 million people out of work, or 13.8 percent of the nation's work force, the government said Thursday.

The jobless toll, one of the highest in the industrialized world, was up from 13.3 percent in December.

In Belgium, the number of unemployed rose in January to almost half a million, a record 11.9 percent of the work force, up from 10.6 percent a year earlier.

In the United States, new claims for unemployment benefits dropped for the third consecutive week. The Labor Department said Thursday that 465,000 persons applied for unemployment benefits during the week ended Jan. 22, according to data adjusted for seasonal factors. That was a drop of 26,000 from the previous week's level and the lowest since the week of Sept. 12, 1981.

In both West Germany and Britain, the new figures provoked a flurry of political comment.

Unemployment is a major issue in the campaign for the West German national election March 6. The new figures were seized on by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats.

UPI Bureau In Warsaw Restricted

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The authorities closed down the reporting functions of United Press International here Thursday, saying the operation would be suspended until a correspondent for the Polish press agency, PAP, was allowed back into Warsaw.

The Polish correspondent in Washington, Stanislaw Glabinski, had his accreditation revoked by the State Department in retaliation for the expulsion last month of UPI's Warsaw correspondent, Ruth E. Gruber, 33.

Miss Gruber was ordered to leave after the authorities accused her of espionage activities.

A caller had asked the press agency to pick up a packet of photographs shipped on a train from the port of Gdansk, and when the office secretary arrived at the station she was picked up by waiting police.

Mr. Kohl said in a statement that his policies were beginning to show results and there were signs that the economy, now in its worst recession in West German history, would begin to pick up this year.

In Britain, where the Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, must call new elections before March 1984, unemployment is considered the key issue.

Employment Secretary Norma Tebbit said Thursday that the sharp rise in unemployment in January was usual at this time of year, and he said there were similar increases worldwide.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Mr. Tebbit said the unemployment situation is expected to be broadly unchanged until the summer.

But Eric Varley, the opposition Labor Party employment spokesman, said the January figures were "baffling" and accused the government of "fiddling" the statistics before the UPI's Warsaw operation continued in Miss Gruber's absence with Polish employees.

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65 Intellectuals Invited by France To Discuss World Economic Crisis

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Intellectuals from non-Communist countries have been invited to Paris by the French government to discuss how culture can help alleviate the world's economic crisis.

Several U.S. delegates say they plan to raise such issues as French anti-Semitism and French intentions in sales of communications technology to the Third World.

Some delegates regard the congress as an attempt by the French to ameliorate tensions resulting from comments by Mr. Lang, who last July called for a "crusade against U.S. cultural imperialism."

Alvin Toffler, the futurist, another American who has accepted an invitation, said that if nothing else comes of the meeting, "it will give the impression that the Mitterrand government has agreed to attend the conference.

According to Veronique Saint Georges, a spokesman for Jack Lang, the French culture minister,

and government cares about culture and information."

French officials say the purpose of the meeting is to stimulate thought and discussion about problems that are becoming increasingly important throughout the world.

Other Americans who have agreed to attend include the writers William Styron, Susan Sontag and Eile Wiesel, the economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Wassily Leontief, the architect Richard Meier, and members of the motion-picture industry, including Sidney Lumet, Alan J. Pakula, Francis Coppola and Orson Welles.

Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian writer who recently won the Nobel Prize for literature, and Carlos Fuentes, the Mexican author, have accepted invitations.

With unconscious irony one group of Ghanaians left on the overland route for the border this week in a taxi-bus known in West Africa as a manny wagon. The vehicles generally bear a motto that reflects an outlook. In this particular case the signboard read: "No condition is permanent."

Text on Abortion Adopted in Spain

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's Socialist cabinet approved on Thursday the text of a law to legalize abortion, a government spokesman said.

It would allow abortion by a doctor in cases of danger to the mother's life or if rape of the victim had reported the crime, the spokesman said. It would only be legal in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, or the first 22 weeks if the fetus were malformed and two specialists approved of the abortion, he said.

Conservatives have threatened strong opposition. A government spokesman said last week: "The debate is going to be mean and some Socialist votes could go against us."

Mr. Niaz said a final decision on whether Pakistan would attend talks on Afghanistan in Geneva would be made after Mr. Cordovez returns to New York.

"We have conveyed our concurrence in principle," Mr. Niaz said.

"But, of course, it depends if the period indicated by Cordovez would also be acceptable to other parties."

Pakistan and Iran share borders with Afghanistan and are now home to four million Afghan refugees.

Talks on Afghanistan, under UN auspices, were held in Geneva last year between Pakistan and Afghanistan, but no significant progress was reported.

Mr. Cordovez arrived in Pakistan about two weeks ago to try to mediate an end to the war.

Israel Says U.S. Exaggerates Tension

(Continued from Page 1)

He tried to go past him, he climbed atop it.

"He was down in a turret," Captain Johnson said. "I grabbed him with my left hand. I kept my pistol at the ready with my right hand." pointed into the air. The tanks finally retreated.

The Israeli tank commander, identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Rafi under army orders, said at a press conference in Tel Aviv that he was leading a tank patrol over a route often used by Israeli troops

"when an American Marine captain waving his revolver like a cowboy in the air came running to us and ordered us out of the area."

The Israeli officer said he told the American officer the area was Israeli-controlled, and said the American admitted he was unsure about the exact demarcation of the area.

The American shouted that the Israeli tanks would move only if they killed him, "but I quietly told

WORLD BRIEFS

Japanese Security Offer by Russia

TOKYO (AP) — The Soviet Union has declared that it will guarantee Japan's security if Tokyo maintains its policy against nuclear weapons, officials of two of Japan's opposition parties announced Thursday.

The statement was contained in letters sent to the Japanese Socialist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the officials said.

One letter, dated Jan. 19, said, "If Japan maintains firmly its policy not possessing or harboring any nuclear weapons on Japanese soil, the Soviet Union is ready to provide Japan with guarantees corresponding to the measures," according to Noboru Yagi, head of the Japanese Socialist Party's international division.

U.K. to Raise Offer in Water Strike

LONDON (UPI) — National Water Council officials said Thursday they were prepared to offer extra productivity pay to break the deadlocked 11-day water and sewage strike.

A negotiator for the employers said they were willing to offer \$25 a week (\$38-\$56) in extra productivity pay. The money would be in addition to the 7.3-percent raise, or £10, offered before negotiations to the strike broke down last week.

Nearly seven million people in England, Wales and Northern Ireland were being advised to boil their household water, and 23,000 houses had no running water at all.

U.S. Resumes Atomic Agency Tie

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration, which has been reassessing continued U.S. support for the International Atomic Energy Agency since that body rejected Israel's credentials in September, decided to resume participation in agency activities, a State Department official said Thursday.

"The interagency group that examined the problem concluded the agency is critical to our national security interests and that no alternative is available to us in the foreseeable future," said James B. Dever, deputy assistant secretary of state.

The agency promotes the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and attempts to prevent the diversion of nuclear material for atomic weapons.

7 Are Killed in Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least seven persons have been killed during pre-election violence in the northeastern Indian state of Assam, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

During the last 24 hours, five persons were killed when police fired to disperse crowds and two were killed in clashes among protesters, the agency said.

The incidents were part of increased violence in the state before elections scheduled Feb. 14. More than 3 million people are eligible to vote.

For the Record

Reagan Considering More Recession Aid

Aides Signal Possible Compromise On Public Works, Jobs and Relief

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, under pressure from Republicans as well as Democrats to revise its budget, submitted one Monday, has sent out its strongest signals so far that it is willing to compromise and provide more anti-recession relief, including public works jobs and humanitarian aid.

"Administration officials also said Wednesday that the White House would consider congressional proposals for higher taxes and cuts in the president's planned military buildup. But the president moved quickly to end speculation that he was backing off from the 10 percent tax cut that is scheduled for July."

The administration appeared to be considering major concessions on jobs and emergency relief for the unemployed. Democrats have accused the president of ignoring the unemployed in his budget and by refusing to compromise on a jobs bill, contradicting his professed bipartisanship.

In testimony Wednesday before the Senate Budget Committee, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said there is "room in the budget" for limited aid for areas of high unemployment. Mr. Stockman said that any aid would be short-term and limited in application, possibly



Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, at House Budget Committee hearings.

United Press International

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There was resistance as well as flexibility — along with some mixed signals — from administra-

tee. The Treasury Department also denied that Mr. Regan meant to hint at any tax compromise. But, pressed on whether the administration might consider money for "soup kitchens" for the jobless, Mr. Feldstein told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress earlier in the day, "It's certainly something we should look into." He gave a similar response to questions about housing for the homeless and protection against home and farm foreclosures, two key items on the Democrats' agenda of options.

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Retirement Age Is a Key in U.S. Pension Plan

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The question of extending the retirement age in the next century has emerged as a major issue in the congressional effort to address the financing problems of Social Security.

The National Commission on Social Security Reform has presented a \$138-billion plan to deal with the trust funds' finances for this decade, but it left to Congress the task of determining how to ensure that the system remained solvent into the 21st century.

A plan to raise the retirement age to 66 by the year 2015 is favored by Representative J.J. Pickle, chairman of the House Rules Committee's Social Security subcommittee, and by nine of the 15 members of the presidential commission.

But in a potentially significant development, Representative Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, said Wednesday he would not support a Social Security bill that included provisions to increase the retirement age.

Mr. Pepper, a member of the national commission, said proposals to increase the retirement age were equivalent to reducing old-age benefits for today's young workers and added, "If you put one item in there cutting benefits, I will not support it."

As chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Pepper controls the flow of legislation onto the floor of the House.

Mr. Pickle later sought to minimize the implications of Mr. Pepper's remarks. "I do not see Claude Pepper as a spoiler in this thing,"

Mr. Pickle said. "We have got to get a bill out, and Claude Pepper is committed to doing it."

Many of the principal figures in the battle want the Social Security bill, which is expected to reach the floor of the House next month, to include a response to the long-term financing question.

"It would be wrong for the present Congress to think in terms of curing the ills of a program like this and leaving the long-term actuarial soundness for later," Mr. Pickle said in an interview. "The essence of Social Security is long-term."

Five Democrats on the commission recommended that the long-term needs of the trust funds be covered by an increase in the payroll tax beginning in the year 2010.

The House Ways and Means Committee is also considering a plan to revise the formula that de-

termines initial old-age benefits so that Social Security payments are a smaller fraction of a worker's pre-retirement earnings.

The gradual increase in the retirement age, which would begin in the next century and would raise the age a month each year until it reached 66, came under vigorous attack during the second day of congressional hearings.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO labor confederation, said that making adjustments in the retirement age "would be at the expense of some of the poorest and most deprived of our older citizens, those forced out of the labor market because of health conditions or unemployment."

He said people were expected to live longer in the future, but he added that there was evidence that older people would also have more disabilities.

The administration has proposed to "restructure" Medicare benefits by charging patients more for routine hospital care and then providing more comprehensive coverage for extraordinary expenses incurred after 60 days in the hospital.

Mr. Reagan also proposed increases in the deductibles and monthly premiums for Part B of Medicare, which pays for physicians' services and outpatient care.

He said people were expected to live longer in the future, but he added that there was evidence that older people would also have more disabilities.

At a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, said that the administration's proposals were seriously flawed and could "cut the heart out of Medicare benefits" for millions of elderly people.

U.S. Evangelist Seeks Cancer Research Funds

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

TULSA — Scratched in the upper left-hand corner of the letter is an urgent note: "Get this to my partners very, the fastest way possible." It carries the initials "O.R."

"O.R." is Oral Roberts, the evangelist, and what follows is a 17-page appeal for money. In his latest request, Mr. Roberts explains to his "prayer partners" that God has told him to ask each of them for \$240 to help find a cure for cancer in his modern but unfinanced medical center, the City of Faith.

Last month, in a letter that went to about one million members of his following, Mr. Roberts wrote: "God said to me, 'It is later than you think. When are you and your partners going to obey me? When are you going to do, do what I've called you and your partners to do in coming against cancer? I am going to bring mighty and greater breakthroughs for the care of cancer. When are you going to obey?' When?"

Mr. Roberts went on: "I said, 'Lord, what are the partners to do?' Then in that calm voice I have heard so many times, He said: 'Ask each friend and partner for \$240 to be given now or to send \$20 a month for the next 12 months as a seed against cancer.'"

At another point, he quoted God as telling him, "Tell them this is not Oral Roberts asking, but their Lord. Spectacular things are going to happen that have never before been revealed."

Through his staff, Mr. Roberts declined to be interviewed about the letter.

Almost six years ago, after his daughter and son-in-law were killed in an airplane crash, Mr. Roberts went to the desert to contemplate his grief. There, he said, he was filled with a vision from God, who told him to build a huge medical center, a City of Faith consisting of a 60-story clinic, a 30-story, 777-bed hospital and a 20-story research tower.

Now, that glistening City of Faith stands on 80 acres (32 hectares) of the futuristic, windswept campus of Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. About \$150 million has

been spent to construct the three buildings, linked by a multi-story atrium.

In front is a 60-foot (18-meter) bronze sculpture of healing hands that symbolize the City of Faith Philosophy, the blending of medicine and prayer; or, as Dr. James Winslow, the center's chief executive officer, said, "high-class medicine and effective prayer."

The City of Faith has had a stormy history. Mr. Roberts' group first applied for a license for the full 777-bed hospital, but other Tulsa hospitals protested that the

complex officially opened Nov. 1, 1981. Each patient has a doctor, a nurse and a prayer partner. One staff member, conscious of the image that has developed, said it was not "a Bible-banging kind of place."

"We're not substituting prayer for medicine," Dr. Winslow said. "nor are we substituting medicine

for prayer. We're trying to put them together."

Only four floors and 103 of the 294 beds are open. The normal patient load is 75 to 85, according to the public relations director, Tim Colwell.

The 20-story Research Tower is only a shell. The only cancer research under way is a small effort at Oral Roberts University.

Almost a year ago, Mr. Roberts held a news conference in Tulsa to say his operations were in financial trouble. Many of his "partners," he said, had apparently concluded that there was no need to donate more money now that the City of Faith was open.

"I am under obligation to God not to borrow money to operate this ministry," Mr. Roberts was quoted as saying by an Oklahoma newspaper. "We are not broke today, but at the rate we are going it might not be far away."

He said at the time that he needed \$8 million a month for the City of Faith and \$2 million a month for his university and that he would launch a major fund-raising drive.

Dr. Winslow said Mr. Roberts

had a new vision for the hospital.

During the legal fight, Mr. Roberts said he had another vision, which he also shared in a letter to his partners. "I felt an overwhelming holy presence all around me," he wrote. "When I opened my eyes, there He stood ... some 900 feet tall, looking at me. His eyes ... Oh! His eyes. He stood a full 300 feet taller than the 600-foot-tall City of Faith. There I was face to face with Jesus Christ, the Son of the Living God."

George Stovall, vice president of the Oral Roberts Evangelistic Association and of Oral Roberts University, was quoted shortly thereafter as saying: "What he saw, he saw. He would be the first to say, if

he saw."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Boat People's Ordeal

Thai airways, flashing orchids, beckons the traveler on a "flight of graciousness." For a certain class of traveler approaching Thailand by sea, however, passage is a flight of horror. We refer to Vietnamese boat people, who continue to be subjected to the most unimaginable cruelties by Thai "pirates" operating in the Gulf of Thailand. Despite practical assistance (such as spotter planes, patrol boats and police funds) by the United States and other nations, the Thais seem to be unable to take the problem in hand.

A dozen reasons are cited to explain why the Thais have not gone beyond minimal surveillance and prosecution: The sea is vast, as many as 60,000 Thai fishing boats operate in the gulf, and so on. But let us look a little closer. The term "pirates" is utterly misleading, suggesting as it does to Western ears refugees, even swashbucklers, people without a country who are somehow flourishing beyond the law. These criminals, however, are simply ordinary Thai fishermen who are free-lancing and moonlighting as "pirates," having found an easy mark: stateless Vietnamese who have no government to speak for them. Do you imagine that the same Thai fishermen would be plundering, raping and murdering if the victims were Thais? They would know that upon

returning to home and shore they would likely face an accounting, and they would tailor their behavior accordingly.

The problem is not the vastness of the sea but, it seems, the narrowness of the Thais. There is no denying that they have borne the principal burden of the Indochinese refugee exodus, being often the country of "first asylum," and they still deserve gratitude and practical help for this role. But a growing hesitation to accommodate new refugees is evident, and it is hard to believe that some Thai officials do not see the so-called piracy—which is just a kind of predatory crime—as a cruel but nonetheless somewhat effective way to reduce the flow.

The U.S. government has various fish to fry in Thailand and apparently does not wish to make too much noise over refugees. But the Thais are American allies, and the victims are people for whom the United States has a measure of continuing moral responsibility. It is tragic enough that the Hanoi government makes life at home so unbearable that numbers of Vietnamese continue to prefer the now-familiar risks of fleeing by sea. Thailand can surely diminish the terrors of the boat people's ordeal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misery in Africa

When times were good in Nigeria, in the 1970s, no one paid much attention to immigration laws. To find jobs and money unobtainable at home, more than a million unemployed Ghanians were drawn to Lagos, Nigeria's booming capital. Perhaps a million more Hausa-speaking Moslems from Niger, Chad and Cameroon flocked into northern Nigeria. But recession and lower oil prices have turned Nigeria's economy sour—and made its government suddenly hostile to all those "illegal" aliens. They were given a short night to get out.

This herding of people into panicked flight is grim and cruel. It recalls Ghana's equally deplorable expulsion of thousands of Nigerian workers, in 1969. But not only are Nigeria's laborers treated as disposable, they are being chased with xenophobic zeal.

Always resented as competitors, they are

also being blamed for increased crime and for fundamentalist rioting by Hausa-speaking Moslems. With elections impending, the aliens make a tempting political target for a government that has been forced to scale down its development goals. In just a few days, hundreds of thousands have had to flee by foot, truck and boat; the majority have been returning to Ghana by way of Benin and Togo, forming yet another pool of human misery.

Nigeria's minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, promoted the expulsion with the acquiescence of President Shehu Shagari. It is, technically, legal; Nigeria has a right to police its territory and close its frontiers. But after all allowances are made, this is still an abrupt and brutal action. It shames the moral pretensions of Mr. Shagari. It makes a nation of 80 million, Africa's most populous, cruel and small.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Reagan Offer

President Ronald Reagan's proposal to meet with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and sign a treaty banning all intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles amounted to a "somehow" unsatisfactory American maneuver. It is incomprehensible that Reagan's "open letter" is presented in the same manner for which the Soviet Union is so readily criticized: flooding West European public opinion with proposals emanating more from a tactical viewpoint than out of strategic wisdom and likely only to make progress in the Geneva arms-reduction talks even more difficult.

—The Volkskrant (Amsterdam).

The Nigerian Expulsion

As exodus goes, the present one out of Nigeria must rank high. The speed with which many of the so-called illegal immigrants have left that country suggests that they knew very well that something nasty would have befallen them had they lingered.

But departure is no guarantee of safety. Already the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said that 10 people have died of hunger on the Benin-Togo border. Certainly there are other perils (there are reports of drownings and of crashes) but one can be sure that the risk of famine will increase, particularly in Ghana and Chad, whether most of the refugees are headed.

It would not have been so if the Nigerian government had informed neighboring countries of its intentions, asked the major relief organizations for help and then staggered the expulsions over a few months. Having erred once, Nigeria now errs again in not asking the United Nations for assistance when Benin, Togo and now Ghana have.

Nigeria, incapable by virtue of her inefficiencies and corruptions of ordering affairs herself, has remained closed. One must infer that it is because she has something to hide.

[Now that] the appalling scale of the problem is obvious, there seem to be many offers of help which other countries, if not Nigeria, are taking up. [But] no amount of aid will undo or wholly repair Nigeria's crime.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Military Spending

In the ideal world, the United States could melt down its missiles, scrap its warships, park its bombers in museums and abolish its Defense Department.

Unfortunately, the world we live in is far from ideal. The aggressive, acquisitive nature of the human race makes it necessary to maintain a military force strong enough to discourage others from attacking our country or isolating us from commercial markets.

Until the world is made safer through verifiable arms reduction treaties, the U.S. will have a need for well-trained, well-equipped troops; top quality warships manned by qualified per-

—The Financial Times (London).

Military Deployment

The stationing of American Pershing missiles in Europe could be halted at any time after its inception if the Russians took compensating action. But the overall timetable must be adhered to firmly. Otherwise Moscow will lose all interest in the diplomatic process. Accepting an alternative to the zero option does not therefore amount to "going soft." It is a step that could quickly lead to hard decisions, in connection with which the democracies of Western Europe may be exposed to some severe trials.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Bowling in Paris

PARIS — American bowlers resident in Paris are much elated over the progress made by their favorite game since its introduction in this city barely 10 months ago. This progress is not merely among Americans. Parisian sportsmen are eagerly learning what to them is a new and fascinating indoor pastime. Proof of this is that there are now four bowling alleys in Paris, all in constant use instead of the one with the tenpin beginning was made in May 1907. Parisian approval of the sport was made in a sense official on Saturday when the Bowling Club of France was organized for the further advancement of the game, not only in Paris, but in other cities in France.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

1933: Hitler Makes Pledge

BERLIN — An appeal for close and energetic cooperation in international diplomacy between Germany and Fascist Italy was made by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. As a party leader in opposition, Hitler said he advocated for years warm relations between Germany and Italy, and the chancellor pledged that he would "work determinedly for the attainment of this goal." After denying that he had made demagogic speeches saying hatred against Italy and Hitler went on to say that he had only defended Germany's rights, "but Italy too demands its rights as a great nation and this fact is one of the reasons why both countries find themselves together in the same boat."

—Le Figaro (Paris).

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U.S. Must Now Repair Damage Done by Tax Cut

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the mass of numbers that fill the budget, President Ronald Reagan has just sent Congress one statistic stands out — so much so that even the emotional green-eyed people who work for David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, put it in italics.

Overall, they said, the tax cut that the president cheered through Congress in the summer of 1981 has "reduced revenues as projected under current economic assumptions" by more than \$1 trillion dollars over 1984-88.

That is quite a sum. It amounts to about \$1,000 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. Back in 1972 when George McGovern proposed writing everybody a \$1,000 check every year — in lieu of the existing welfare programs — he was laughed out of town and trounced for the presidency. President Reagan has done the equivalent of what McGovern only talked about — and is kind of bragging about it.

But, of course, Reagan's benefit was not shared out equally. The richer you are, the more you have gotten from what can accurately be called the most effective welfare program for the wealthy — the most deliberate effort to increase America's financial disparities and inequities — in a half-century of U.S. history.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated

that the original tax bill would save the \$10,000 family \$120 in 1983 but the \$80,000 family a nice \$15,250. I hope you enjoyed your share of the loot and what it has bought you.

But you might ask yourself what that money might have bought if the government had not abandoned its claim to collecting it.

Well, if Reagan had been as persuasive in holding down federal spending as he was in urging Congress to give up the money, the trillion dollars would have erased the total federal debt he inherited from Jimmy Carter and all the other presidents who preceded him. It would even have taken a big bite out of the \$1.6 trillion debt we are looking at by the end of next year, when the bills are in on Reagan's latest budget proposal.

Think for a moment what it would mean for the federal government to be debt free or, at least, well on the way to erasing its red ink. Think what would do to bring down interest rates, revive housing and autos, and send the stock market soaring. Then you can measure what you have paid, and will pay, for your share of the trillion-dollar giveaway.

Another way of asking the question is to consider what could have been bought with that

trillion dollars if some of it had been used by the government itself. A tiny fraction of that trillion dollars would eliminate the need for the government to try to shift \$55 billion of health-care costs onto the backs of the ill, the aged and their families in the next five years, as Reagan is proposing. A tinier fraction would spare the child-nutrition programs from planned cuts — and the special-feeding programs for pregnant women and their infants.

The list could go on and on, but there is one need to belabor the point. The president himself acknowledged in an interview last week that there is "no way" to balance the budget, now or in the future, at the levels of taxation that were mandated by the 1981 tax law.

To hear him and Stockman tell it now, it was a wretched excess on the part of Congress in that summer of 1981 that drove the tax base well below the target Reagan originally had set — 20.6 percent of gross national product. It's a nice story, but it doesn't wash.

The charts in Reagan's own budget show the tax burden was barely higher than that level — just over 21 percent — when he whipped up the great tax-cutting fever in 1981. A modest change in individual or corporate rates would have offset the scheduled increases in Social

Security taxes and the effects of so-called "bracket creep."

But Reagan in 1981 was not interested in modest changes of the kind advocated by Ernest P. Hollings and Representative James R. Jones, Dem. Rosenthal and of the other congressional Democrats.

You may recall that on July 27, 1981, the alternative tax bills were ready for a Reagan went on television and used those charts to ridicule the "so-called" tax cut that had come out of the House Ways and Means Committee and to point with pride the "real" tax cut in what he called "our bipartisan bill" — the same bill he and Stockman complain was excessive.

"The lines on these charts," he said, "tell about who is fighting for whom. On the hand, you see a genuine and lasting commitment to the future of working Americans the other, just another empty promise."

Eighteen months later, the perspective is different. Faced with these staggering deficits, Reagan has become a tax raiser. But damage has been done and the steps he is commanding even now to repair it are woefully inadequate for the task at hand. Restoring economy and rebuilding the tax base are urgent needs of this country.

The Washington Post.

Why China, Russia To Remain at Odds

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The Chinese

have survived for centuries by playing the foreign "barbarians" off against each other. And they are pursuing the same strategy today as they judge the United States and the Soviet Union.

Displeased that the American connivance has not entirely worked out to their advantage, they have been tilting toward the Russians.

But as they prepare to resume negotiations aimed at resolving their differences with the Russians, they are holding talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Beijing.

Mr. Shultz may not find it easy to

maintain his equilibrium in this

tricky triangular diplomatic game.

The Chinese, who are tough customers

when it comes to promoting their own interests, are likely to pressure him on two principle issues.

Though the Reagan administration

agreed last summer to limit the quality

and quantity of its arms sales to

Taiwan, the Chinese perceived

the understanding to be only an interim

accord. So they are bound to demand a complete cutoff of weapons deliveries to Taiwan, which they view as a violation of their claim to sovereignty over the island.

At the same time, they are con-

cerned by the possibility of an arms

control deal between the United

States and the Kremlin — fearing

that a reduction of tensions in Eu-

rope would prompt the Soviets to

shift their missiles to Asia.

A challenge for Mr. Shultz will be

to convince the Chinese to slice the

Taiwan question and proceed toward

improving relations with the United

States nevertheless.

To achieve that, he must persuade

the Chinese leaders that they have a lot

more to gain from economic,

technological and other exchanges

with America than by getting into a

frontline confrontation.

As for the Soviet threat, Mr. Shultz

ought to be able to assure the

Chinese leaders that any deal with the

Russians on the deployment of mis-

siles to Taiwan, which they view as a

violation of their principles.

But even if his trip does not

achieve dramatic results, it can serve to

Nonaligned Nations Ease Direct Criticism Of U.S. in Declaration

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a declaration prepared for a summit meeting of nations grouped as nonaligned, the United States and the Soviet Union are implicitly blamed for the world's tensions but neither is named directly.

The 35-page paper, which was circulating here Wednesday, is regarded as a triumph for the movement's relative moderates such as Egypt, Yugoslavia and India.

It appears to represent their successful attempt to capture the nonaligned leadership from radicals such as Cuba. At its latest summit gathering in 1979 at Havana, the movement repeatedly condemned the United States by name in a similar summary of the state of the world.

However, when the nonaligned leaders met in New Delhi from March 7 to 11, the pro-Soviet group is expected to make a determined effort to toughen the text against Washington. Even if the radicals are beaten, the current document makes far more unfavorable, if indirect, references to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

On the lone occasion that the United States is mentioned, it is urged to adopt a "constructive position" and negotiate with Nicaragua, a nation described as the victim of attempts designed to "harm and destabilize" the country.

The paper was drafted by India, the summit host, which will replace Cuba as the chairman of the 94-nationed nations for the next three years.

An African delegate close to the drafting attributed the comparatively more evenhanded treatment of the superpowers to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the takeover of Cambodia by Moscow's ally, Vietnam.

The radical attempt at Havana to describe the Soviet Union as the "natural ally" of the nonaligned "has been destroyed by Afghanistan," this delegate said.

The latest text, in fact, is restrained on both issues. It merely calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from both countries, avoids naming them and refrains from using the word "invasion."

The text harshly condemns both Israel and South Africa. It repeats

a formula first adopted by the General Assembly that equates racism with Zionism, widely regarded in the West as a slur. Israel is accused of "systematic onslaughts against Palestinian camps in Lebanon which had assumed genocidal proportions."

The paper, however, does contain an implicit recognition of Israel's right to exist. If Israel evacuates all territory seized in the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, and if the Palestine Liberation Organization is allowed to create a sovereign nation, then a peace would follow "ensuring the right of all states in the region to existence."

In a passage clearly aimed at the United States, the text "strongly condemns Israel's policy of expansion which was made possible by massive military, financial and political support."

South Africa is denounced as a "racist regime" engaged in "barbaric acts of oppression and discrimination against nonwhites." It is accused of "destabilizing and sabotaging" its black neighbors and illegally holding the territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel" with South Africa, notably investments and support for nuclear development, are deplored. So too is the failure of the "Western contact group" of United States, West Germany, Canada, Britain and France to use its "enormous leverage" to gain Namibia's independence.

The document appears less partisan in its treatment of nuclear weapons, singled out as the source of "unprecedented danger to life on this planet." Agreement to disarm at the UN conference last June "failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by the most powerful nuclear weapons states."

The document urges a freeze on the production, development, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons as a prelude to complete disarmament.

Perhaps the sharpest dig at the United States is the call for "support for the people of Puerto Rico to determine their own future." This implies that the United States is holding Puerto Rico in colonial bondage, a Cuban proposition that was defeated 70-30 by the General Assembly.



Thousands of Cambodian refugees set up a temporary camp this week at the Thai border.

30,000 Refugees Fled Attack by Vietnamese

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Thirty thousand Cambodian refugees driven from their camp at Nong Chan by Vietnamese troops Monday continued to huddle on the Cambodian side of a tiny ditch at the Thai border, a Thai Army officer said Thursday.

Two thousand to 3,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in the attack on the large civilian encampment inside Cambodia near the Thai border, according to reports.

Toll Rises in Naples In Camorra Killings

The Associated Press

NAPLES — The gang war between factions of the Camorra has claimed three more lives, pushing to 27 the number of victims gunned down in Naples this year, the police reported Thursday.

The police report said two men were killed in separate incidents.

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During shooting of 'The Year of the French'.

For an Irish Town, It's 1798

by Kevin McKenna

KILLALA, Ireland — Until 1798, observes a character in Thomas Flanagan's novel "The Year of the French," this town had been "a dour, cheerless place; its low buildings stained by the wet Atlantic winds, but at least it had been quiet." In that year, a small fleet from revolutionary France was sent to Ireland's west coast to help in a rising for independence — and, not coincidentally, to embarrass the British in their own backyard.

They did not mean to come to Killala; their orders were to land in County Donegal, to the north, but adverse winds forced a change in plan. With their landing at Kilcummin Bay, and the subsequent taking of Killala, began one of the most romanticized and ultimately tragic episodes in Irish history.

"When an Irish production team set out two years ago to adapt Flanagan's 1979 novel for television, they also took a circuitous route. They looked near Dublin, for a setting on which the 18th-century Killala might be recreated, but they wound up here, and as a result an Irish town rediscovered its history."

More than \$2.5 million, 120 actors and 1,000 extras were involved in the making of "The Year of the French," six one-hour episodes that were shown on Ireland's RTE in November and December. The series will begin Feb. 18 on Britain's Channel 4 and probably in mid-May on France's FR3, which was a co-producer.

Killala was one of several shooting locations in Ireland and France, but in Killala, the historical events and the filming coincided. What it has that couldn't be found elsewhere is "a feeling of emptiness," according to the director, Michael Garvey. "We looked at places in the east and they didn't do. There's no other part of the country that looks like it, feels like it."

Killala has been called Mayo's Sleepy Hollow, and that is going some. For Mayo is the most remote county in Connacht, the roughest of Ireland's four provinces. After Cromwell came to Ireland in 1649, it was to Connacht that the Catholic landowners were exiled. "To Hell or to Connacht" was the choice, and the difference has not always been great. Two centuries later, when the potato famine struck, Connacht was the province most ravaged by it.

It is a stark land: winding stone walls crossing stony, treeless earth, fertile enough for pasture but for little else. Its summer ritual is the drying of turf from the peat-bogs to fuel the home fires.

The summer of 1981 was different, however, for it was the summer of what the locals refer to as "the film" — pronounced "FIL-un." Among the lads who made up to £100 a week for dressing up as soldiers, it is remembered as "the year of the soft money." It was also, as local officials realized, an opportunity for the town of 800 to make a name for itself.

It was the 42-member Killala Community Council that invited Garvey and his team to come have a look. "We put it to RTE that it

might help the authenticity," said Tony McCarthy, the council chairman, "and it might put Killala on the tourist map for all time."

Killala has little that would seem to qualify it for such status. A round tower rises as a Gaelic testimony; a newer sort of monument, a Japanese factory producing synthetic fibers, squat on the edge of town. The steeples of the Church of Ireland is the other dominant landmark amid the one- and two-story wood and stone houses; the Catholic church, smaller and plainer, sits on a bluff near Killala Bay.

To recreate the Killala of 1798, the telephone lines and television antennas were replaced by underground cables, at government expense. Buildings were painted or disguised with period facades, and the paved streets were covered with peat moss — which, in a wet climate, was not considered an improvement. Things remained so for the next two months.

"We found out filmmaking can be a most unromantic thing," recalls Monsignor Edward MacPhail, Killala's parish priest. "They had the screen tests" — for minor parts and extras — "and half the country turned up. Then there was the inevitable small-town thing — some people were suited to certain parts, and others complained that so-and-so got two days of work and I only got one." He adds, "You had the odd grouse, but most people took it in their stride."

The film had another effect: "It aroused curiosity among the young people of the area," says McGarry, who is vice principal of a local secondary school and has a small part in the film. "They became familiar with events in a way they would not have been. There was not much emphasis on it before the filming. Now there's quite a lot of it."

Killala figures in both the beginning and the end of the story. It was the first town occupied by the French soldiers and Irish rebels. From here they headed south to a victory at Castlebar, then east, to their decisive defeat two weeks later almost halfway across Ireland, at Ballinamuck. Afterward, the French were treated with due honor by their captors and sent home; the Irish rebels were subjected to vengeance and slaughter. Their last stand was at Killala, and the reprisals that followed were brutal. The British do not figure as the only villains from the Irish viewpoint; there was a wider context than is supposed."

But director and producer disagree on the lessons of the tale. Garvey sees it as "pessimistic, doomed to repetition, very depressing, and you can see it echoed in the North today." For McCarthy, it is "a sad story, no doubt; a lot of Irish were misled, and they wound up with their heads cut off. But it's a cautionary tale: Know what you're at before you get into it."

Meanwhile, Killala is once again quiet. The peat moss has long since been removed, as have the 1798 facades — they would have been kept, but "RTE told us they would fall apart in three months," McGarry explains. Nonetheless, evidence of the film still abounds. Signs point several counties over to "Killala/Year of the French," and there are plans for holiday homes, festivals, a French twin city. Where once there were 4 rooms for tourists, Killala now offers 80. A craft industry has sprung up, producing plaques with "The Year of the French" on one side. Humbert on the other — call it Killala kitsch.

"Last summer, we had some French tourists," McGarry says. Killala has come full circle.

However, it seems to have made for acceptance. James Gilvary, district justice of the peace, recalls: "In school I was never told of the return of the English to Killala — about 600 people were slaughtered, some of them drowned in the river. It was a reign of terror. But that wasn't taught — it didn't make good history."

It was the 42-member Killala Community Council that invited Garvey and his team to come have a look. "We put it to RTE that it

At the Old Vic:
A Star Is Born

by Alan Levy

"HONEST ED'S A FREAK, but his prices ain't so queer..." "HONEST ED'S CHILDISH... his prices never grow up!" "HONEST ED TALKS REAL GOOD... and his bargains speak for themselves!" "HONEST ED IS BALD... but his prices will make your hair stand up!" "HONEST ED HAS A POT BELLY... his bargains are way out in front!"

— Sign on the Toronto landscape.

TORONTO — "Is it true that you're planning to change the name of your theater from the Old Vic to the Old Ed?" somebody asked "Honest Ed" Mirvish, the Virginia-born Canadian merchandise mogul who, "it's unseen and on a whim," bought a London landmark for \$1 million last summer and is now spending four times as much to refurbish it into a Victorian base for subscription theater, due to start next fall.

"Absolutely untrue," he replied, "but then he added: "Of course, if I wasn't so modest, I'd call it Ed's Old Vic."

Nobody else would think of stocky, dapper Dewan Mirvish, 68, as "Modest Ed." But, like the slogan that entices you into his cash-and-carry bargain emporium on Bloor Street ("DON'T JUST STAND THERE — BUY SOMETHING!"), don't quite drive you away from his row of excellent restaurants on King Street ("IF YOU LIKE HOME COOKING EAT AT HOME"). everything about Honest Ed is catchy and engaging, even when it's slightly ungrammatical or loudly outrageous:

"In London, I wanted a 200-foot sign put up on Waterloo Road, and I better call up after lunch because if I haven't heard about it, it hasn't happened. Maybe they're afraid people driving by will go right off the road or else they may think it's too brash. But, even if somebody don't like it, if it gets good results, I'll do it.... What the sign says is 'LILLIAN BAYLIS, YOU'LL LOVE THIS,' signed 'Honest Ed.'

Lillian Baylis (1874-1937) was the manager who turned Sadler's Wells into a claud of theater and ballet and the Old Vic, a house built in 1818 whose boards Edmund Kean had stalked, into the home of a Shakespearean repertory company, Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud, Sir Vivian, Edith Evans, Vivien Leigh, Richard Burton and Peter O'Toole gave some of their most memorable performances at the Old Vic. Baylis's prayer, often answered was: "Oh God, send me a good actor — and cheap!"

Baddy bombed during World War II, badly renovated and badly managed after the war, the Old Vic yielded its spotlight to the new National Theater, which used the stage until its nearby complex along the Thames was ready in 1971. After another decade of fits and starts, the Old Vic closed its doors and was put up for sale last year.

High bidder was expected to be a partnership of Andrew Lloyd Webber, composer of "Cats," "Evita" and "Jesus Christ Superstar,"

and Trevor Nunn (the director of "Cats" and "Nicholas Nickleby"), who envisioned a new Vic as a training ground and showcase that would enable English musical-show talent to overtake Broadway's specialists.

Enter Mirvish, however. Learning at lunch that the Old Vic was on the block with a deadline three days away, he sent a lawyer to London with a bid in her briefcase. His offer outweighed Webber's by \$90,000.

Nunn promptly proclaimed "a sense of outrage," and Webber said

Mirvish should give back the Old Vic and bow out. Mirvish offered briefly to collaborate with them, but Webber insisted that such a venture had to be "British-based and British-controlled," a Canadian landlord might spoil everything. Whereupon Mirvish, who kept maintaining in a low key that "I don't feel like a foreigner. I'm just a lad from the colonies," declared: "If nationalism says it's more important for a theater to be dark than be run by an outsider, then I can't see it. I want the Old Vic open and alive."

Mirvish then reverted to his initial concept of a seven-show subscription series mixing musicals and proven hit plays, with an occasional classic thrown in — Chekhov or even Shakespeare, perhaps a Stratford, Ontario, production. The target for the Old Vic's first season is 25,000 subscribers.

"I run my theater the way I run my store," he says. "I bring in smash hits and big names. I keep the seats in short supply. The only time theater's any good is when you can't get a seat, so I set out to make it hard to get. If I can pre-sell 85 percent of the house at a lower price for the package of seven shows, then the side boxes and second balcony will go, too."

Cash (no checks, credit, charge accounts, refunds or exchanges), quick turnover and mass merchandising were the stuff that success was made on in 1948, when Mirvish started Canada's first discount store, Honest Ed's World Famous Bargain House, on a shoestring by cashing in his wife Anne's life insurance policy for \$300. "We bought our goods on 60- to 90-day terms and tried to sell the stuff in a week."

He earned respectability, even admiration, in 1963, by buying Toronto's 1,496-seat Royal Alexandra Theater for \$215,000 when it was in imminent danger of demolition to make way for a parking lot. Spending more than double the purchase price to restore its original 1907 Edwardian splendor with red plush, crystal chandeliers, ankle-deep carpets, gilded carvings and a bronze bust of a former lieutenant governor of Ontario by Mrs. Mirvish, a sculptor and painter, Mirvish not only with-



Ed Mirvish in his emporium.

stood the competition of Toronto's new O'Keefe Center, which for a while gobbled up all the big musicals, but built a subscription list that now numbers 52,000.

Mirvish looks to minimize costs and maximize profits by booking some attractions for six weeks in London and six weeks in Toronto. To help make ends meet, the Old Vic's capacity is being enlarged from 878 seats to slightly more than 1,000, but not at the expense of elegance or leg room. "The boxes go back in," Honest Ed decreed early. Gilt and ivory followed — and then came crystal chandeliers to illuminate walls that eventually will be covered with crimson damask. "Meanwhile," says Mirvish, "we're taking out whole walls and changing the counterweight system so that there'll be more wing space for musicals."

While some Old Vic productions could conceivably move to the West End after their six weeks are up, Mirvish would rather pick his offerings from Broadway, the British provinces and world festivals, and not become an originator. "I do not buy or sell my personal likes," he says, "no more than in my store I'd have a ladies' wear buyer buying what she wears. I try to tune in to what the public wants. I read Variety and I pick up track records. I shan't go into production if I can help it. That's up to others." His few ventures into producing — a musical version of "Harvey" and Peter O'Toole directing himself in "Uncle Vanya" and "Present Laughter" — never went far beyond Toronto, but even Honest Ed's bombs die quiet deaths. "I never made a mistake I couldn't afford," Mirvish says. "And when I make a mistake, I don't talk about it. But when I have a success, I let the world know about it."

A year after rescuing Toronto's Royal Alex, Honest Ed scored one of his biggest successes. He bought a six-story storage building down the block and transformed it into Ed's Warehouse Restaurant, offering only two kinds of main courses: steaks and roast beef. It became the place to go before the theater and Honest Ed expanded onto the next block, converting a brass foundry into Old Ed's, a popular-priced international restaurant. Next came another specialty restaurant, Ed's Seafood, and, most recently, Ed's Italian. Competitors moved in on the other side of

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Italy Hangs Up on Phone Junkies

by Michael Sheridan

ROME — Italians are irate over a new fee system for telephone calls, introduced this week, which is depriving them of their freedom to gossip endlessly on local calls at a cost of cent to nothing.

Previously the phone user was charged 10 lire (8 cents) for an unlimited local phone conversation; now 100 lire buy 6 minutes.

To anyone who has spent hours waiting outside one of Rome's few functioning phone booths while a grandmother lengthily berates her in-laws or a lovesick teenager argues endlessly with his girl friend's mother, the change is a boon.

But to thousands of Romans for whom the

telephone is an instrument to be cradled on the shoulder throughout the working day, the new system is a disaster.

In the fashionable Café Canova on the Piazza del Popolo, for example, an elegant woman stopped cooing to her lover in mid-flow, stared in disbelief and rattled the phone furiously — she had been cut off.

The change was ordered by Sip, the state phone company, which imposed the time limit on local calls less to make money than to curb Italy's telephone junkies.

"If people use the phone rationally, they won't suffer," a company spokesman says. "The only people to be penalized are those who chatter for hours, completely blocking the exchanges."

Sip has produced figures showing that

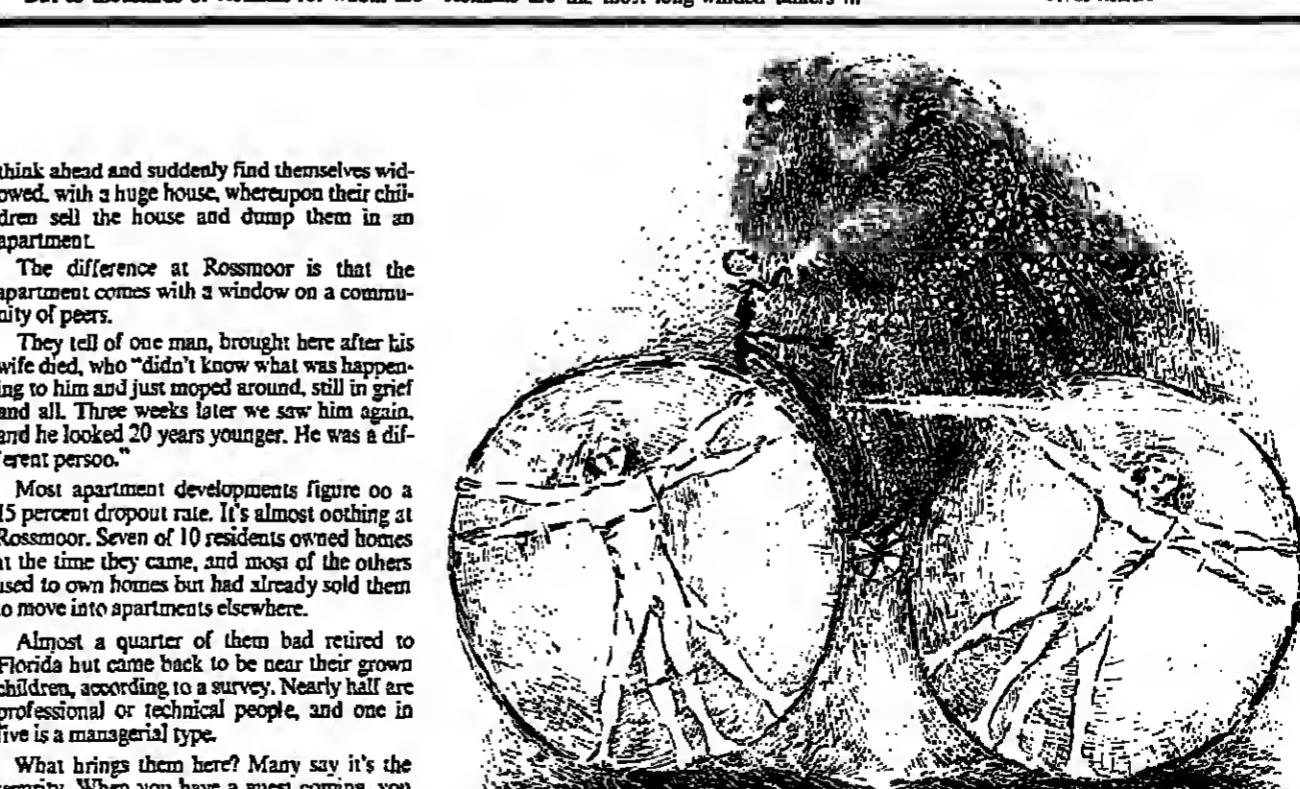
Rome and Milan are the first places where the new system applies.

In public places, offices, businesses and homes, the change has obvious social implications.

"A disaster, a persecution," lamented the daily newspaper Repubblica. And an anguished reader told Il Messaggero: "I can't go out to see Mamma every day, the way the traffic is — half an hour on the phone is the least I can do to keep her company."

But a phone company spokesman refuses to accept the argument that six minutes are not enough for a phone call, especially between lovers. "Look," he says, "it takes less than six minutes to read Juliet's declaration of love for Romeo."

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Continued on page 10W

O Brave New World of the Old

by Michael Kerman

ROSSMOOR, Maryland — What are you first at Leisure World? golf carts. They are everywhere, parked in garages, rolling in eerie silence along the roads, waiting in line at "Golf Carts Cross Here" markings on the main street, and all over the 18-hole golf course that is the community's centerpiece.

In the afternoon they collect at the edge of the course by the clubhouse while their owners stop in for a card game or a drink.

"I'd say more people own golf carts than own cars," remarks Robert Sullivan, who manages this unusual village of 4,300.

In the Leisure World instruction booklet, two whole pages are devoted to golf carts.

Everyone knows how it was, in the classic American suburb and still is in the new ones: You never see anyone old. It's all young families separated from their roots (the farm in lawns with the three- or four-level down-the-road and the uncles and cousins down the road and the sense of structure, order, place, family) and some kids get to the third grade without ever seeing anyone with white hair.

Well, the older folks are fighting back. They are fencing themselves in on their own rival reservations. You want to continue the breakup of the American family? Patronize the

condo or cooperative, or, in about a year, in a high-rise apartment. At Rossmoor you get:

• A fenced city with a gatehouse and 24-hour guards.

• A golf course, a clubhouse with restaurant and bar, game and hobby rooms, an outdoor pool, a chapel, a library, an outpatient facility and equipment for the 76 organizations that have sprouted since the opening in August 1966.

• Free local minibuses and a travel service that gets you to the shopping centers, downtown Washington or Sri Lanka.

• Trash collection, snow removal, exterior maintenance and water taken care of, and plumbing and electrical repairs at half the normal cost.

• Self-government by 17 mutuals, or neighborhood associations, which keep an eye on laggard guests, unleashed pets, unauthorized shrubs or vegetable gardens, illegal parking and other nuisances and make decisions about commonly held property.

Rossmoor is not exactly a new way of life — Ross Corse, a developer, started building Leisure Worlds in Southern California more than 20 years ago, and today there are at least four others in operation — but you might think it would take a bit of adjusting. Not so, say veteran real estate salesmen.

Many of the new residents call it Rossmoor, which doesn't sound as geriatric as Leisure World.

You can live in a regular suburban home, and look forward to moving in. Others don't

think ahead and suddenly find themselves widowed with a huge house, whereupon their children sell the house and dump them in an apartment.

The difference at Rossmoor is that the apartment comes with a window on a community of peers.

They tell of one man, brought here after his wife died, who "didn't know what was happening to him and just moved around, still in grief and all. Three weeks later we saw him again, and he looked 20 years younger. He was a different person."

Most apartment developments figure on a 15 percent dropout rate. It's almost oozing at Rossmoor. Seven of 10 residents owned homes at the time they came, and most of the others used to own homes but had already sold them to move into apartments elsewhere.

Almost a quarter of them had retired to Florida but came back to be near their grown children, according

TRAVEL

In Manila, a Special Hotel

by Pamela G. Hollie

MANILA — The physical reminders of the American colonial period in Asia are unremarkable — some lovely parks and a few war memorials. But then there is the Manila Hotel, a green-roofed, white edifice resembling a California mission that sits on the curve of Manila Bay.

Built in 1909 to rival the Presidential Palace, where Ferdinand Marcos, the Philippine president, now lives, the Manila Hotel was such a favorite of General Douglas MacArthur that he lived there for seven years and made it his command post for part of World War II.

For a time, the general even served as chairman of the hotel's directors, prompting some cynics to note that his famous vow, "I shall return," proclaimed during the Japanese occupation, meant primarily that he fully intended one day to return to his suite in the Manila Hotel. Indeed, in his memoirs, he told of joining the patrol to recapture the hotel from the Japanese, writing, "I was anxious to rescue as much as I could of my home atop the Manila Hotel."

When the United States took over the Philippines Islands in 1898 after the Spanish-American War, President William McKinley began Americanizing the former Spanish colony. In 1902 he appointed Judge William Howard Taft to head the Philippine Commission to evaluate the needs of the new territory. Taft, who later became the Philippines' first civilian governor-general, decided that Manila, the capital, should be a planned town. He hired as his architect and city planner Daniel Hudson Burnham, who had built Union Station and the post office in Washington.

In Manila Burnham had in mind a long, wide, tree-lined boulevard along the bay, beginning at a park area dominated by a magnificent hotel. To design the hotel Taft hired William Parsons, a New York architect, who envisioned an impressive but comfortable hotel, along the lines of a California mission — only grander. His monument still stands.

An oasis from the tropical heat, the Manila Hotel was restored in 1976 and expanded to 570 rooms. Though the hotel now offers exclusive services, language translation, a business library and color television and closed-circuit movies, it remains uncompromised in its original intent — to provide an elegant retreat for travelers from around the world.

All the rooms have carved mahogany four-poster beds and marble bathrooms. Hand-made, traditional materials are used throughout. The idea is to enable visitors to slip into the past comfortably and provide them with a quiet luxury that is becoming rare in Southeast Asia.

In style and prestige, the Manila Hotel is much like the Plaza in New York. Like the Plaza, it sits at the end of a large city park, and horse-drawn carriages are seen as often under the hotel's broad portico as black Mercedes limousines or sports cars. The Manila Hotel is a festive place still the best place to have formal balls and to enjoy a leisurely lunch.

The lobby, 125 feet long by 25 feet wide and lined with white Doric columns, was designed for sitting as well as for making grand entrances. The floor is Philippine marble, the chandeliers are made of brass, crystal and sea-shells, the furniture is overstuffed and carved out of Philippine mahogany, which is used liberally throughout the hotel.

A red carpet invariably denotes that a head of state has arrived or that President or Mrs. Marcos will soon be on hand. Movie stars, statesmen and other celebrities stay at the hotel, as do many tourists. One of the mementos that new arrivals receive is a scroll listing some of the famous guests.

If you stay long enough — that is, a week or more — the daily gifts of candy and fruit begin to give you the impression that by being a guest here you are someone special. At one point, guests even receive personalized stationery and books of matches with their names engraved in gold.

This is one of those hotels where everyone remembers your name, independently of what

you tip. Because wages are low in the Philippines, you may, in fact, find yourself a little overwhelmed by the service. Even for an ordinary order of hamburger and French fries, there may be a half-dozen waiters or waitresses hovering around the table.

Living well has become costly in most parts of the world. Here, it is difficult to spend the equivalent of \$25 a person for any meal, unless you drink wine, which is outrageously expensive (as high as \$55 for a Pouilly Fuisse). Single rooms start at \$65, doubles at \$80. A one-hour massage is \$9 and a tennis lesson about \$8 an hour.

The three-bedroom MacArthur Suite, which has a large formal dining room, a spacious parlor, kitchen, study — which includes some of the general's books, pictures of his family and mementos of the war — plus a terrace facing Manila Bay, rents for \$650 a night, including a butler. The penthouse, the most expensive suite (with a private swimming pool) on the 18th floor, has a view of the bay, of Rizal Park and the 16th-century ruins of the Spanish walled city of Intramuros, opposite the hotel. Like the Presidential Suite, which costs \$900 a night, the \$1,200-a-night Penthouse is decorated with rare paintings, Asian antiques and Filippino crafts.

The Manila Hotel still believes that people who live in hotels are part of a community. That is the fundamental difference between the old colonial hotels and the modern skyscrapers in Asia. The staff adheres strongly to the policy that the Manila is a home away from home.

Reservations are almost always mandatory at the Manila Hotel. Bookings can be made directly to the Manila Hotel, Rizal Park, Manila, Philippines (tel: 47.00.11) or through Philippine Airlines ticket offices. The best time to visit the Philippines is between November and March — the dry, cool months — for otherwise one runs the risk of encountering intense tropical heat (April and May) or the rainy season, and possibly typhoons (June to October).

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Restaurants: Pot-au-Feu Season

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Few traditional French dishes are so simple, soul-nourishing and welcome in winter as pot-au-feu, that steaming blend of beef simmered with carrots, turnips, leeks and bone marrow and embellished with coarse salt, small pickles and tart mustard.

Though pot-au-feu is traditionally a dish found *à la maison*, contemporary reality suggests that few home cooks find the time today to prepare the simple, though time-consuming one-dish meal. Throughout Paris, one finds a dozen or more restaurants specializing in pot-au-feu during the fall and winter seasons. Unfortunately, few do it very well, offering instead soggy turnips, dry and tasteless beef, greasy marrow and leeks that have been transformed into inedible strings.

Perhaps the best and most authentic pot-au-feu in town is found at the tiny neighborhood bistro fittingly called Le Roi du Pot-au-Feu, on the pleasant Rue Vignon around the corner from Fauchon. Here, amid a charming and humorous decor — cartons paper the walls, an old piano rests near the zinc bar and the chatty staff makes a fete of even the simplest lunch — one finds an honest pot-au-feu served in two very satisfying courses.

First comes the traditional bouillon, the steaming beef broth ladled from the stockpot in which the meat and vegetables have simmered. Next comes the enormous platter of beef, vegetables and fresh, fragrant bone marrow, served with the proper accompaniments. Diners may order the sumptuous pot-au-feu alone for a mere 40 francs (less than \$6); the bouillon will cost 10 francs more. The bistro serves a fine, young, 45-franc Coëts de Rhône selected by none other than Lucien Legendre, who runs one of the city's better wine shops at 1 Rue de la Banque. Seconds on the pot-au-feu are not only encouraged, but you're in for a swirl if you don't clean your plate.

There's more quantity than quality in the dessert procession, which on a given day will include traditional home-style desserts such as chocolate mousse, floating island, rather dried-out chocolate cake and a less than fresh chestnut torte.

A third excellent bistro specializing in pot-au-feu is Gérard, a popular neighborhood place just off the Place des Victoires. Here, for 45 francs, you'll find a fresh pot-au-feu served daily. Add 15 francs for a superb house salad that combines mache, endive, fresh walnuts and beets in a light vinaigrette, another 15 francs for a flaky, authentic *tarte Tatin*, and you're in for a fine, filling meal. The wine list here is short and rather boring, though it does offer some good Burgundy from the reputable Prosper Maufoux. (If pot-au-feu is not to your liking, sample the excellent grilled beef, served with a deliciously fresh potato gratin, for 50 francs.)

The worst of half a dozen or so dishes of pot-au-feu recently sampled was found at Chez Léon, in an out-of-the-way corner of the 15th arrondissement. Here service is down-right condescending (read "foreigners not welcome") and grows more obnoxious as the night wears on. The pot-au-feu arrives stony, dry and icebox cold, and though the enormous selection of appetizers is amusing and copious, they're less than fresh.

Equally boring versions of the pot-au-feu, which also appears on menus as *bouillabaisse au sel*, can be found at La Croque au Sel (one baked carrot, one water-dragged turnip, one bitter clump of cabbage), a cold and unheated bistro on the Rue Saint-Dominique in the tenth arrondissement, and Chez Georges, the popular but overrated restaurant near Porte Dauphine.

Le Roi du Pot-au-Feu, 34 Rue Vignon, Paris 9, tel: 742.37.10. Closed Sunday. Credit card Visa. About 75 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

Chez la Vieille, 37 Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, Paris 2, tel: 260.15.78. Open for lunch only, closed Saturday and Sunday. No credit cards. About 140 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip. Reservations essential. Pot-au-feu should be ordered in advance.

Gérard, 4 Rue du Mail, Paris 2, tel: 264.24.36. Closed Saturday lunch, all day Sunday and month of August. No credit cards. Dinner until 11 P.M. About 80 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

At Boeuf Gras Sel-Chez Léon, 299 rue Lecourbe, Paris 15, tel: 567.16.33. Closed Saturday and month of August. Reservations suggested. Credit card: Visa. About 100 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

La Croque au Sel, 137 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7, tel: 705.23.53. Closed Saturday at lunch and all day Sunday. No credit cards. Dinner until 11 P.M.

Chez Georges, 273 Boulevard Pereire, Paris 17, tel: 574.31.00. Closed Saturday and the month of August. Credit card: Visa. About 150 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

Bangladesh Yearning for Tourists

by William Claiborne

COXS BAZAR, Bangladesh — It may never be high on the list of the Club Med set, but Bangladesh — one of the poorer countries in the world — has begun a campaign to lure tourists.

Idealistic travel posters depicting lush, green fields urge, "Visit Bangladesh before the tourists come."

Despite a \$285-million budget deficit last year and annual agonizing over whether it can pay the interest on its \$4-billion foreign debt, the martial-law government of Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad has ordered that "due priority" be given to tourism development.

During a tour of Cox's Bazar, a seaside resort with South Asia's longest beach, Ershad recently dedicated a posh, government-built hotel and pledged to provide more facilities throughout the country to attract tourists. He did not specify what would lure tourists to this country.

So far sightseers have not exactly inundated Bangladesh, where 80 percent of the 90 million people live below the poverty line. M. Shaukat Islam, the chairman of the Bangladeshi tourist corporation, says that last year nine tour groups visited this country. He is hoping for a genera-

tion increase this year in the tourist development corporation's \$1.5-million budget.

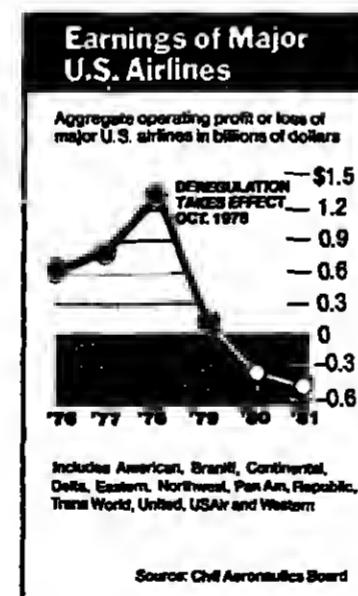
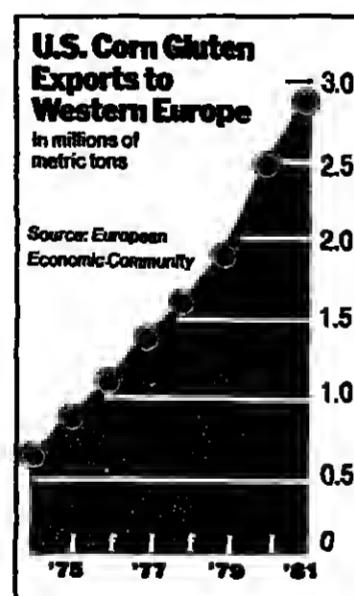
Ershad, in dedicating the hotel, the Shaibal, said that he had ordered roads built, principal tourist sites and that the government was considering expanding air links to Cox's Bazar, which was founded in 1798 by Captain Huram Cox of the East India Company.

Cox's Bazar, with its palm-lined beaches on the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal, is a crowded, dusty city. Although the resort area is undergoing frenetic development, the Shaibal appeared mostly deserted, except for a few British tourists who wandered into the lounge to witness Ershad's arrival.

The country's attractions — besides Cox's Bazar and Chittagong, a sprawling port called the "Green City" — include numerous Buddhist monasteries and Mogul ruins. Mainamati is a center of Buddhist culture, where kings who ruled southern Bengal in the seventh century left what are now impressive archaeological ruins.

Dhaka, the capital city, has become overcrowded and is deteriorating, but it still boasts many impressive mosques, and towering over the somewhat seedy Kurwan Bazaar there, is the new high-rise Sonargaon Hotel, which most veteran South Asia travelers regard as the subcontinent's most luxurious.

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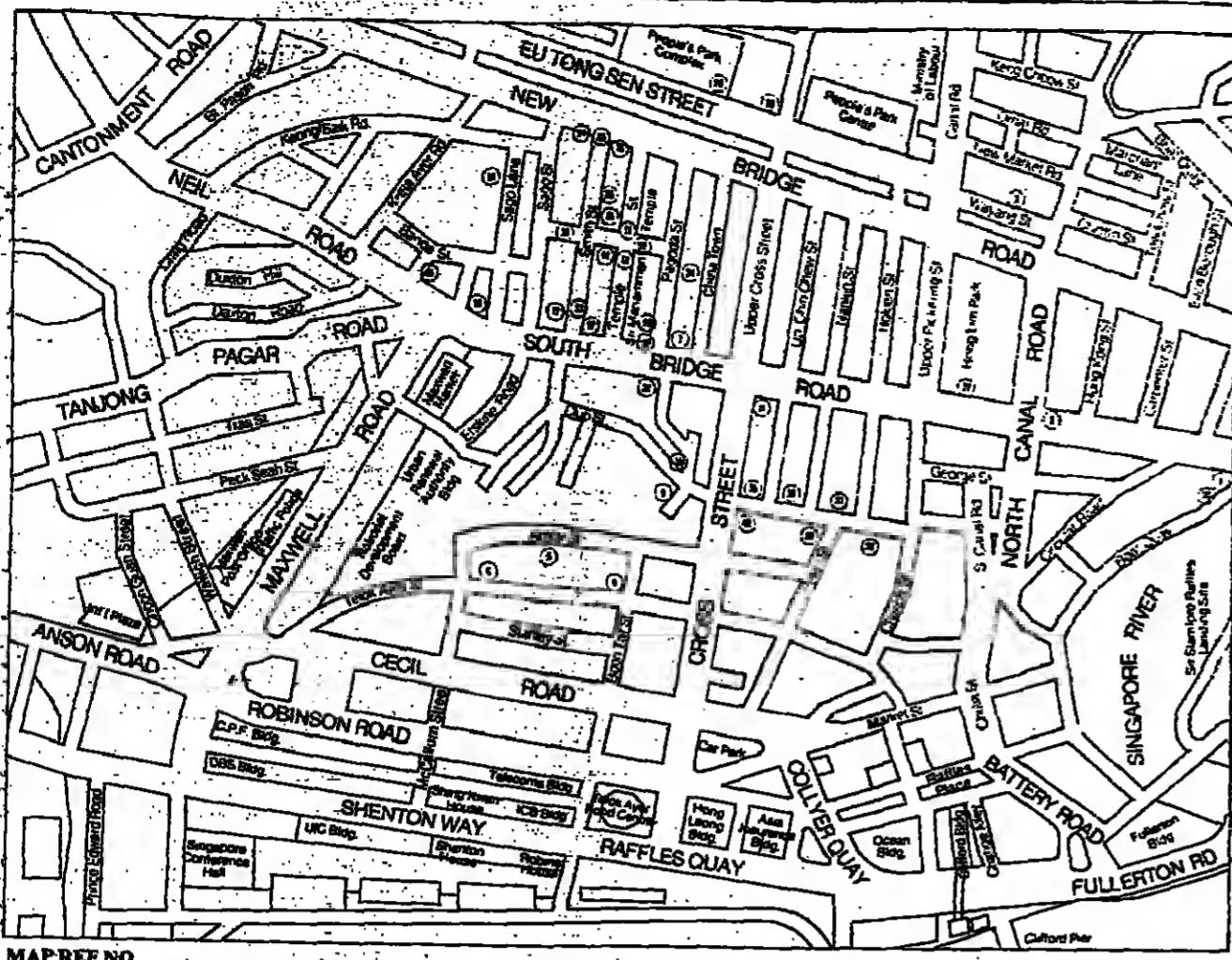
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TRAVEL



MAP REF. NO.

1. Boat Quay
2. Chinese Workshop
3. Chinese Medical Building
4. Naga Durga Shrine
5. Thian Hock Keng Temple
6. Al-Albar Mosque
7. James Moque
8. Chinese Museum
9. Stone carver
10. "Papier" skin maker
11. Seal carver
12. Chinese porcelain, lacquer, carvings & ceramics
13. Paper car, houses, joss sticks & incense
14. Claymaker & herber shop
15. Herbinia & "Chee Cheong Fun," and "Kway Teow" noodle wholesalers
16. Seal carver
17. Chinese medical treatment
18. Medicine shop
19. Death houses
20. People's Park Complex — emporium selling Chinese herbs, garments, straw hats & dried food
21. Chinese provision shops selling watches, textiles and knock-knacks
22. Chinese provision shops selling Chinese smokes, imported soaps and other products
23. Chinese provision shops selling plants, fruits and flowers for funerary purposes; shop selling Nequa silverware and jade
24. Stalls selling old bargains — clothing, ceramics, household items & typical Chinese souvenirs with marble-top tables
25. Stalls selling coffee, noodles and pastry shop
26. Kondside cutlery and locksmiths
27. Travelling medicine men (*)
28. Seal carver
29. Chinese provision shop, hardware, and ceramics selling (*)
30. Fortune tellers (*) & vendors selling old records, second-hand shoes, odds and ends (*)
31. Chinese scrollworker
32. Stalls selling steamed chicken rice and cockles
33. Shop selling special Chinese steamed bun; Chinese wine shop where customers sit around marble-top tables
34. Restaurant serving Chinese food from the quays, and old shopkeepers where great fortunes were made
35. Goldsmith shop selling Chinese designs like the elephant's head's horn
36. Shop selling Chinese tea leaves; shop selling temple items, joss-sticks, paper money and special candles
37. Restaurant serving Chinese food from the quays
38. Shop selling temple items, papaya, Chinese spring roll skin maker, Chinese fruit shop
39. Shop making ice for shops selling general eggs and local vegetables
40. Shop selling red steamed glutinous rice cakes filled with peanuts
41. indicates Evening Activity.

Singapore Tourism Promotion Board

Around Mr. Lim's Singapore

by Vicki Elliott

SINGAPORE — Mr. Lim Kim Guan was born on Singapore's China Street in 1915, and he had Chinatown in the palm of his hand. "I lived here for 45 years in this very neighborhood," he says, as we head off through the low row houses. "In Chinese, they call me the old-timer. I'm a very respected person."

Singapore is changing fast, too fast for Mr. Lim, but he just has time to show what's left before the wreckers come crashing. The old and the irregular, the buildings on a human scale are flags on the face of a modern nation; and the past is to be torn down. "In a few years time you won't see such sights," he says.

On Boat Quay, by the boats with eyes, where 500,000 tons of rubber and copra were unloaded every day, is the oldest house in Chinatown. "Look at its carved windows," says Mr. Lim. "Are they not beautiful?" Some of the first Chinese to come over here in the 1840s settled in this portside block. The long boats will soon be leaving for a new location down on the southwest of the island as work begins on cleaning up the Singapore River.

Over the street on the way to the earliest synagogue (Mr. Lim, in his poetic way, calls it a "synagod") is the OCBC, one of Singapore's tallest buildings and one built on rock. In 1948, the tallest was the three-story Cathay Cinema, and they said the ground was too soft to support skyscrapers. Now it is difficult to catch a picture of Chinatown without them.

You just have to keep your eyes down. "One street, one trade," Mr. Lim announces, stating a basic principle. There is one family weaving baskets here now, where there used to be a colony. A wicker hamper is slowly growing around its rattan spokes. The family seems pleased to see him. Conversation flows. "I speak seven dialects of Chinese," Mr. Lim explains. "Hokien, Foo Chiu, Hakka, Cantonese, Mandarin ... They know him everywhere."

At the next stopover, there are some schoolmates from St. Andrew's Mission School, all in their 70s. The classiest shark's fins in Singapore fly scented along the walls, dry and dusty; they have to be soaked for two to three days before they find their way into the soup, at 100 Singapore dollars (about \$50) a kilo.

The Chinese fan out to the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia to bring back delicacies that the locals often don't appreciate. Everything is dried here: the bullet-shaped sea slugs, the birds' nests, the sea cucumbers, the antelopes' cloven hooves, the cows' veins and the tigers'

skins, which only Mr. Lim seems able to see, for his eyesight is not what it was.

"They call them marine products," he intones, sagely.

At 5 China Street is the house that in the 1840s was the headquarters of the Tong. "There were no trade unions then," says Mr. Lim, "and the Tong protected the workers." The street used to be lined with gambling houses; now it has grocers with heaps of tiny fish and strings of wizened pork sausages. "All these are Chinese goods," says Mr. Lim proudly. The house of his birth is down the street; now he lives in the suburbs.

At the confectioners' are strawberry-bright pastries to take to the temple for the god of prosperity. "You can't have a white cake at the temple," Mr. Lim explains, stopping to admire a construction of upended noodles. "They have to be red ones."

Over the road, in Club Street, lives a family that carves wooden statues of the gods. Unfinished, the carvings have a sculptural solidity; painted in their exorcising finery, they set the teeth on edge. There are acrid shavings of sandalwood on the floor. The craftsmen are out to lunch. "The trade passes from father to son," Mr. Lim says, with another basic principle. But there are only two families left.

In a sooty shop up the hill is the man who makes the wrapper for spring rolls, or *papiao*. The Cantonese do not know how to make *papiao*, they agree. Two hot griddles are waiting, and the elastic dough drools from his hand, leaving a thin film on each griddle, one a second. He scrapes off 3,000 skins a day and sells them to restaurants.

"There are 10 factories that make them by machines, but they are square pieces, like a handkerchief," says Mr. Lim, "and the size is thicker. This is paper-thin." Overheads are low, he adds. It is a profitable business — otherwise the establishment would not have been here for 40 years — but the profession is dying.

At 13 Muhammed Ali Lane is the haunted house of Chinatown. It is dripping with creepers and its windows are void. A family of 22 was massacred here when the Japanese invaded Singapore in 1942. "Ever since, the building is vacant. No one dares to live here." But a man has set up a spiky heap of durian fruit outside, and the rotting stench hangs in the air.

South Bridge Road is straight and businesslike; there are goldsmiths and pawnshops with high counters, and the oldest Chinese medical hall, dark and paneled. The counter on one side deals with remittances for the wages set aside in the early days to send back to the villages in China. "They did not trust the banks," says Mr. Lim, "and the money was sent to the villages by couriers." Now the entire family usually lives in Singapore.

Down Smith Street is the stall of the reptile butcher, where bystanders wait to watch the skinning of a snake. What's left of a recent python hangs tapering from a rafter, over a bloody assortment of scales and claws, a snout, a serpent's head.

The salesboy spreads the black and viscous wings of a fruit bat and then folds it back into its cage, where it flaps upside down, blinking. "Flying foxes are good for soup," Mr. Lim says. "Alligator meat, python meat, turtle meat ... and later, bat meat, will be placed here."

A python from Malaysia bulges inside its cage, looking cramped but resigned to the fact that tomorrow may bring the skinning. "Sometimes many pythons are slaughtered," says Mr. Lim, "according to the demand." Nothing must be left over. "This kind of meat cannot be kept in the refrigerator. When frozen, the flavor of the meat is all gone."

And that isn't all. Mr. Lim tells of his severe gastric fibers and the day-old mice. "I took four mice alive and I got my cure outright," he says. "Now I have good appetite."

Over the road they make soy sauce, fermenting the salt, the beans and the sugar for 30 days in earthen jars. "Who founded this shop 80 years ago?" asks Mr. Lim, pointing to the pair of pickled faces surveying the blackened vats and chili sauce. "These two gentlemen. These are the portraits of long ago."

The vegetable market has poisonous plants that are pounded into paste and put on a wound or sore. It will be painful for a couple of days and then better. There are betel nuts that the Indians and the Malays chew and herbs that take away an itch; and watercress, very cooling. There are stalls with cut fruit on wooden skewers, jak fruit, chikoo, starfruit, jambu fruit, green mangos.

These three streets may be preserved; all the tourists flock here and the row houses are sturdy, in the European style of the 1880s. The rents are in the hundreds of dollars; in the modern buildings upstairs, they have moved into the thousands.

Among the residents here are the *samui*, or "red-headed ones," who live in a dormitory near the Cantonese teahouse. They are a sisterhood of unmarried women who work on the construction sites at \$13 a day, and their red headresses wade off the sun.

"And on Feb. 20, 1972," says Mr. Lim, "the queen of England walked down here on a Saturday night. She came down from the Rolls-Royce and she walked here for an hour. Ten thousand Chinese lined the streets that night to have a glimpse of the queen of England."

The stalls are packing up now; later there will be piles of shirts and belts and aggressive shopgirls will pass imitation perfumes off on the tourists. "In the evening it is like *Fairyland*," says Mr. Lim. Tourists can come motorized, but as he says, "walking about is more fascinating."

The rain that threatened begins to pour, sending leaping quotation marks up from the pavement. We stop at a camera shop for shelter and Mr. Lim talks of his career. "I was a young jack-of-all-trades," he says. "Policeman, soldier, bus conductor, lawyer's clerk." From 1957 to 1969 he worked for the English daily, *The Straits Times*, as a crime reporter. "I learned by experience, not by diploma," he says. "My father came from China as a slave."

Now he guides his visitors around on the Chinatown Walkabout and, "I also go to the library in the afternoon for my research work." The government wants him to help compile a book on Singapore's street names. Chinatown is not gone yet. "It would be a sad passing of an era if the government demolished all this," he says, unnecessarily.



Mr. Lim

Vatican City, Ready and Waiting

by Nino Lo Bello

VATICAN CITY — Although the Roman Catholic Church traditionally holds a Holy Year every quarter-century, Pope John Paul II has decreed one for 1983, for the second time in eight years. It will begin officially on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 16, when the pontiff symbolically opens the sealed ceremonial door of St. Peter's Basilica with three thumps of a silver hammer.

In 1975, the last Holy Year, more than 8 million tourists from nearly 60 countries came to Rome. The 1983 pilgrims will find much more to see at the Vatican than did those of 1975, for John Paul II, early in his tenure, decreed that the papal gardens and other inner sections of Vatican City be made accessible to tourists and pilgrims. To get behind the Leonine Walls for a tour of the 108 acres of Vatican City no longer presents great difficulties.

By repeating, preferably a day or two in advance, to the Vatican Tourism Information Office on the west side of St. Peter's Square you can buy a ticket for a guided tour for 5,000 lire (about \$3.50). From March 1 to Oct. 31, tours begin at 9:30 A.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays — Wednesdays are reserved for papal audiences. The rest of the year, guided tours are given only on Thursdays.

What's in store for a visitor on the nearly three-hour-long visit to Vatican City?

Once boared onto a minibus, tourists — in groups of 40 — are taken through the Arch of the Bells, which is supervised by the stern, bald-hearing Swiss Guards who wear the striped red, yellow and blue uniforms complete with leg-of-mutton sleeves; that Michelangelo is said to have designed. Except for brief stops aboard the bus, tourists are escorted mostly on foot to various quarters of Vatican City, the world's smallest realm.

The bus makes its first stop in the Square of the First Roman Martyrs, where you are shown a marble disc sink in the tiny piazza. On this spot they came an obelisk of Nero's Circus where thousands of Christians died in combat with lions, tigers and other beasts. To the left, shaded by cypress trees, is the small Teutonic Cemetery, which dates to the year 799. Many prominent Germans and Swiss who had ties to the Vatican are buried here. Some of the soil was brought in from the hillside in Jerusalem where Christ died.

Still on foot, your next stop — through two arches — is St. Martha Square, one of the Vatican's largest. Of the two buildings on the left, one is for offices and apartments, the other is a 300-bed "hotel" run by nuns for pilgrims. At the top of the square is the Vatican courthouse, and just beyond, to the right, is St. Stephen of the Abyssinians Church, the oldest church in the state. Founded by monks in the sixth century, the church was used by Charlemagne when he worshipped in its crypt.

Following a road uphill from the church, you come to the Mosie School, responsible for most of the mammoth masses inside St. Peter's. This laboratory, which was set up in the early part of the 16th century, originated the delicate technique of stone-matching; its supply of colored stones is the largest anywhere. Some of the stones, colored by a forgotten formula, are more than 200 years old; the blue ones and the red ones have yet to be dug.

Now you get an outside view of the highest spot in the State of Vatican City, the Tower of the Winds, the top of which has been converted into a penthouse apartment, used for visiting dignitaries. It was to this hideaway that Pope John XXIII used to go with a pair of binoculars to spend a relaxing hour or so looking onto the streets of Rome, the children playing there and housewives hanging out the wash.

The road flanking the Leonine Wall at this point leads to what looks like a grass tennis

court (and it used to be one) but is now the workshop where some of the stones can be purchased and shipped.

Near the mosaics laboratory is the rear of the Vatican Railroad Terminal, serving what is almost certainly the shortest railroad in the world, one measured in feet rather than miles. Ordered by Mussolini as a gift, the candy-colored station (constructed in pink, green and yellow marble) has a double-track spur that enters the domain through a big iron gate.

Although passenger trains rarely depart from the station, freight trains come in regularly with tax-free goods, food and other necessities that are stored in the waiting room. One of the station's back walls shows shrapnel marks

As you continue the tour of "downtown" Vatican City, you notice that most of the people busy with their chores are laymen. These are the citizens of the State of Vatican City — the bankers, carpenters, gardeners, stenographers, bricklayers, painters, mechanics, policemen and firemen who, with their wives and families, keep the machinery functioning.

From an aerial bombing in 1942 — the only time Vatican City was hit during World War II.

Back on the bus, you are taken still farther uphill along Ethiopian Seminary Avenue to Marconi Road and the old Vatican radio station building, designed by Guglielmo Marconi and supervised by him until his death in 1937. Said to be one of the world's most powerful, Vatican Radio reaches nearly every country and broadcasts programs in about 30 languages. When you disembark here, it is the last time you see your minibus, for the rest of the tour is on foot.

Now you get an outside view of the highest spot in the State of Vatican City, the Tower of the Winds, the top of which has been converted into a penthouse apartment, used for visiting dignitaries. It was to this hideaway that Pope John XXIII used to go with a pair of binoculars to spend a relaxing hour or so looking onto the streets of Rome, the children playing there and housewives hanging out the wash.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EARTHQUAKE DEVASTATES SAN FRANCISCO.

DIGEST OF THIS DAY'S LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1984.—The San Francisco earthquake has caused extensive damage to the city's infrastructure and has killed at least 67 people. The death toll is expected to rise as more bodies are recovered. The quake has also caused widespread damage to buildings, roads and utility systems. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have been injured in the course of their duties. The San Francisco Sheriff's Office has also reported injuries among its personnel. The San Francisco Mayor has declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco City Council has also declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have been injured in the course of their duties. The San Francisco Sheriff's Office has also reported injuries among its personnel. The San Francisco Mayor has declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco City Council has also declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have been injured in the course of their duties. The San Francisco Sheriff's Office has also reported injuries among its personnel. The San Francisco Mayor has declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco City Council has also declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have been injured in the course of their duties. The San Francisco Sheriff's Office has also reported injuries among its personnel. The San Francisco Mayor has declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco City Council has also declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have been injured in the course of their duties. The San Francisco Sheriff's Office has also reported injuries among its personnel. The San Francisco Mayor has declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco City Council has also declared a state of emergency and has called for a full-scale evacuation of the city. The San Francisco Fire Department has reported that over 1,000 fires have broken out in the city, mostly due to gas leaks and electrical shorts. The city's emergency services are working to contain the fires and restore essential services. The San Francisco Police Department has reported that several officers have

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1983

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TECHNOLOGY

By MARSHALL SCHUON

Mercedes Says Only Uncertainty For Airbag Is Customer Demand

NEW YORK — When Mercedes-Benz announced last week that it would offer an air bag restraint system in some of its 1984 cars, company officials said they knew the move would intensify a debate that has been under way for the last 14 years. But, they said, the technology that is at the heart of the argument has been tested successfully in more than 20 million miles of driving, and the only thing that remains uncertain is customer demand.

Air bags — devices that inflate to protect occupants in a head-on crash — seemed to be a good idea when they were proposed in the late 1960's. It was not long, though, before criticism and doubt began to pile up. In particular, critics said, the sodium azide that was used to generate the inflating gas was dangerous and could cause cancer. Further, it was said, the bags could inflict injury if they inflated inadvertently, and the cost of the complicated system would add greatly to the price of a car.

None of these passive restraints — air bags or automatic seat belts — were required by the federal government in 1977, with enforcement to begin with full-sized 1982 models. After postponements, the rule was rescinded last Oct. 23 as part of the Reagan administration's easing of regulations in the ailing auto industry. Consumer groups protested, however, and the matter is pending.

The \$800 Mercedes option will be available on the large S-class sedans and on the Z10E and 200D compacts that will come to the United States in October. According to the company, those models will account for 60 percent of sales in the United States, and the system will be considered successful if it is ordered on 10 percent of the cars.

The system provides an air bag and knee bolster for the driver and a seat belt tensioner for the front-seat passenger. The tension device is triggered by the same computer that activates the air bag, and it withdraws the normal seat belt slackness to hold an occupant firmly in place. The knee bolster keeps the driver from "submarining" under the wheel in a frontal crash.

The brain of the system is an electronic deceleration sensor, whose main function, according to the company, is "to detect an accident, react accordingly, monitor readiness of the air bag and store information." To do this, the black box on the transmission mount uses an accelerometer to convert deceleration into an electrical signal. The signal is amplified and processed by an integrated circuit, and in the event of a crash at the equivalent of 12 miles an hour into a fixed barrier, a current ignites a canister of sodium azide to inflate the air bag.

The whole 'accident event' from impact to detection to inflation to deflation takes less than a second.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Commodities: Upturn Hints Of Recovery

By Karen W. Arnason
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When U.S. scrap steel prices popped upward in January, Alan Greenspan's first reaction was that there was a mistake in the figures.

The New York economist, who served as chairman of President Gerald R. Ford's Council of Economic Advisors, had the numbers checked twice before he would believe that prices had really risen.

His reason for caution was that the prices of scrap steel and other commodities used by U.S. industry are widely viewed as a key barometer of economic activity. To Mr. Greenspan, rising commodity prices, although not a signal that recovery is under way, are an indication that the economic decline may have run its course.

"When we finally see commodity prices begin to move, that suggests that we have hit bottom," said Mr. Greenspan, of Townsend-Greenspan, an economic consulting company. But, he cautioned, "there are sometimes false signals, so it is important to look around for confirming signals."

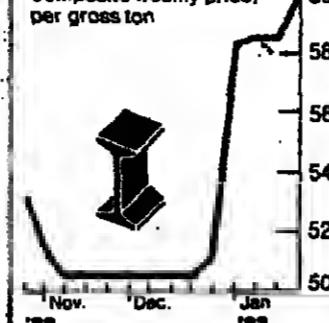
Leif H. Olsen, chief economist at Citibank, is another who sees the price rises as cause for optimism.

"What we are seeing is normal behavior for commodity prices, since they tend to move up very early in an economy recovery," he said. "The decline in interest rates has reduced the cost of holding commodities in anticipation of a future rise. So the increases

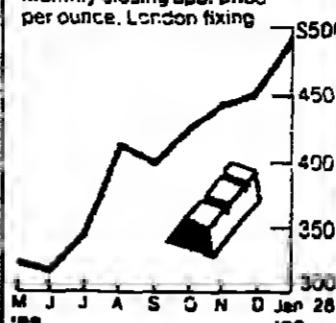
(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Promising Upturn On the Commodities Market

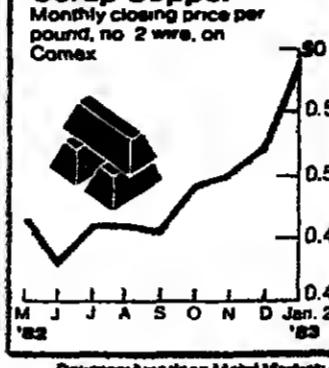
Scrap Steel



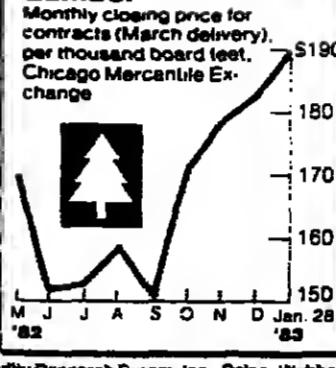
Gold



Scrap Copper



Lumber



Sources: American Metal Market; Commodity Research Bureau Inc.; Peirce, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc.

Sources Report Prices Drop for Kuwait, Egypt Oil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The decline in oil prices appeared to accelerate in earnest Thursday with reports that Kuwaiti crude was selling for \$4 a barrel less than its official OPEC level and Egypt had cut its petroleum prices.

Meanwhile, industry sources in London said that British National Oil Corp. was arranging to sell on the spot market North Sea crude rejected by customers who refused to pay the official contract price.

Any such move by BNOC would add to the glutted conditions on the spot, or noncontract, market, putting further pressure on world crude prices.

A U.S. oil analyst said Thursday that Gulf Oil Corp. is selling Kuwaiti crude oil on the spot market for about \$4 less than its posted \$32.50 price.

William Randol, senior oil analyst at First Boston Corp. in New York, told United Press International that Gulf received the Kuwaiti oil in exchange for selling its refining assets in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to Kuwait's state-owned petroleum company earlier this week.

In Tokyo, oil industry sources said a large quantity of Kuwaiti crude was available for \$28.50 a barrel on the spot market, where oil is sold to the highest bidder in transactions viewed as a barometer of future price trends.

There were unconfirmed reports that some long-term buyers of Kuwait oil have received notification of an official price cut. But Kuwait denied Thursday that it had undercut the benchmark price.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana said that Egypt has reduced its oil prices by \$1 a barrel.

Standard of Indiana, which produces most of Egypt's oil and buys much of it, said the new price was \$32 a barrel for Egypt's top-selling grade of crude. That grade was selling for \$32.60 before Egypt cut the price \$3 cents Dec. 1 and 75 cents Jan. 1.

Egypt's production has been growing in recent years to about 700,000 barrels daily. It is not an OPEC member, but it produces more than some cartel members.

Spots for Saudi Arabia's crude — the basis for all OPEC

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Thyssen, Krupp to Merge Steel Units

Move in Accord With Bonn Study But May Face Workers' Opposition

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen, West Germany's largest steel company, has announced plans to merge its steelmaking activities with Krupp Stahl, the country's number two steelmaker.

Dieter Spethmann, Thyssen's chief executive, said at an annual news conference that Thyssen's policy-setting board, at a meeting in January, approved plans to merge Thyssen's specialty steel activities with those of Krupp, and "took cognizance" of plans to merge both companies' foundry activities.

The results of the news conference were released for publication Friday.

Mr. Spethmann, noting that "we cannot assure our survival with small-knit patterns," said the board would vote later this month on a plan to spin off Thyssen's steelmaking activities into a separate subsidiary, to be called Thyssen Stahl, to seek a possible merger with Krupp's steelmaking arm. That measure would be voted on by Thyssen's shareholders at an April 8 meeting, he said.

Krupp Stahl is the steelmaking division of Fried. Krupp, the big diversified machine and plant building company. The announcement comes one day after the board of directors of the

West German steel industry recommended that West German's steel industry be reorganized drastically into two giant units. The basic idea is that larger volume production will enable the companies to reduce unit costs and save on bulk purchases of ores and energy sources such as coal and coke.

Labor leaders generally have expressed doubts that merging big losers can create winners, and local political leaders have opposed the plan, fearing losses of jobs in their constituencies at a time of record postwar unemployment in West Germany.

The three-member group, appointed last November after talks between government and industry leaders over how to save the battered industry, essentially proposed forming West Germany's major steel companies into a group consisting of Thyssen and Krupp, and a second made up of Hoessch-Klöckner-Werke and the state-controlled Salzgitter.

West Germany's steel industry shed 12,000 jobs last year, as steel production dropped 14 percent to 39.9 million tons, because of the recession and cheap subsidized imports that eroded the market. Last month, the industry saw the first collapse of a major steel company, when Korf Stahl applied for a receiver to reschedule its debt. The

ventures, held half each by Thyssen and Krupp. Noting that West Germany's "European neighbors and some Third World countries are steering an elimination course," he said the specialty steel unit, to be called Ruhrostahl. A spokesman for Krupp's parent company, Rainer Lommel, said the Krupp-Hoesch talks had not ended "in principle." But evidently they have broken down over the issue of the Thyssen-Krupp deal.

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Stock Prices in N.Y. Hold Small Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange weakened Thursday afternoon and ended the day only slightly higher as the stock market moved in step with the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained as much as 7.32 points in the morning but slowly changed direction in afternoon trading and closed up only 2.02 points at 1,064.66. Advances led declines by a ratio of nine to five, and volume widened slightly to 7.89 million shares from 7.72 million Wednesday.

Analysts said both bonds and stocks turned soft because of the poor reception given the Treasury's auction Thursday of \$3.5 billion of 30-year bonds.

"The stock market is being held hostage to the bond market," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

She predicted that stocks will not make any significant move until investors get a clear signal on the direction of interest rates over the near term.

The new 10% percent 10-year notes, however, were well received Wednesday. They traded with a yield as high as 10.98 percent early in the day and averaged 10.94 percent at the auction.

We had a successful auction with a lot of institutional buyers moving off the fence and buying the new issues," said Edwin Kantor, executive vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert, of the

Wednesday sale. "Yields have backed up recently, and I think the traders are light at the end of the tunnel."

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said the market did find some support, however, from Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker's statement before Congress Wednesday that the central bank would continue its anti-inflation policies but would also shape policy to let the economy recover.

On the NYSE floor, rail stocks were the strongest segment of the market, and caused a significant rise of 12.79 points in the Dow Jones transportation average, to 474.67.

Some of the biggest gains in the rail stocks were recorded by Rio Grande Industries, up 7% to 55%, CSX, up 3% to 53%, Chicago Milwaukee 4 to 69%, Kansas City Southern 3 to 49% and Burlington Northern 1% to 63%.

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SPORTS

Why Borg Decided to Retire*This Is Finished ... I Will Never Try to Come Back'*By Neil Amour
New York Times Service**CHARLOTTE**, North Carolina — Late November, in a Stockholm hotel room, Björn Borg woke up one morning and told his wife, Mariana, that he wanted to retire from tennis.

"She was very surprised," Borg recalled Wednesday during a 45-minute interview on a flight here from New York. "She was ready to start '83, to travel with me, to help me with my tennis. During that time, she didn't believe me."

Ten days ago in Bangkok, Borg announced that he was going to retire.

Asked whether he might reconsider his decision in 1984 and challenge for another Wimbledon title or the U.S. Open crown that had eluded him in four finals, the 26-year-old Swede said:

"I'm not going to play the big tournaments again. Even if I feel like playing a little bit next year, to practice or get a wild card for Wimbledon or the Open. I'm not going to do that. This is finished. I'm retiring. I'm not going to come back. Maybe I might feel like playing a couple of weeks for fun or a small tournament, but I will never try to come back."

After a late-afternoon news conference at a local hotel, Borg defeated Roscoe Tanner, 7-6, 7-6, 6-2, in an exhibition match here Wednesday night. He was still tired from a five-day safari with his wife and parents in Nepal and a 36-hour flight from Thailand. He did not arrive back at his home in Sands Point on Long Island until Monday night. He has other one-night exhibitions this week in Chattanooga, Tennessee; Norfolk, Vir-

ginia, and Providence, Rhode Island. Next week he was scheduled to play in an eight-man exhibition in Toronto.

That his status was in low key was evident at La Guardia Airport Wednesday morning. Normally surrounded by a retinue of followers and friends, he walked alone through the terminal, carrying a long racket bag. He looked relaxed in jeans, a V-neck sweater and plaid shirt, and his long hair was more styled than in the years when he was admired by British teenagers.

In recounting the events that had led to his decision, he said he began to have doubts about his future after his first layoff, from November 1981 through April 1982. Before then, he said, tennis was fun.

"When I started coming off from the layoff, when I started to practice hard, I felt that I didn't have as much fun coming back and playing," he said. "But then it was saying to myself it was OK, because I've been away a long time, probably in the beginning, it's going to be difficult when you start to play. So I thought maybe in a couple of months my feelings will come back, that I'll say, 'I really enjoy this.' But every week and every month, it just got worse and worse."

He made his final decision around Christmas at his Long Island home. He said, much to the surprise of his wife, parents and coach, Lennart Bergelin. He delayed any announcement, "because I was hoping this feeling I had inside would change in January," he said. "OK, I enjoy this again."

En route to five Wimbledon ti-

les, six French Open crowns and the No. 1 world ranking, Borg had won the respect of rivals for his willingness to practice and play every point. "He just kept coming at you point after point after point," Tanner said Wednesday, recalling his loss to Borg in five sets in the 1979 Wimbledon final. "Lendl is more deadly with one-shot winners, but Borg showed the test of time, doing it over and over."

After his break, however, Borg found that practice, hotels and travel had lost their appeal.

"Basically, over the years, I was practicing, playing my matches, eating and sleeping," he said. "But there's other things besides those four things. I didn't really miss it, because I wanted to be successful in tennis. I had my goals in tennis. I did the thing, I liked it, I enjoyed it very much. But then, last year, when I and Mariana had this time off, we had a great time together, I felt very relaxed. We were spending time in one place, feeling like it was our home, like man and wife."

He said he knew it was physically fit enough to play at least five more years. Retirement was not a matter of pressure, or problems with his wife, he indicated.

"When you go out on the court," he said, "you should say this is great, I'm going to hit the tennis ball, I'm going to try to win every point, and I like to make a good shot. If you don't think and feel that, it's very difficult to play."

He said it was difficult for people to admit that they did not enjoy what they were doing. "Too many people, he said, try to tell themselves their job is great when, deep down, they do not enjoy it and refuse to face reality."

"To retire, you have to be 100-percent sure," he said. "I know I could play another five years. So to make this step, I wanted to be 100 percent sure before I decided. To retire at 26, that's very, very young. Just telling the simple truth that I don't enjoy it, I'm not motivated and I need to try other things. To take that step is difficult for a lot of people."

He said he was relieved at having made his decision. He will play one more Grand Prix event, in his adopted home, Monte Carlo, beginning March 28, then spend most of his time there with his wife and parents. He will explore other areas, perhaps public relations, broadcasting or opening tennis schools.

"I will try so many different things now because I want to do something I really enjoy," he said.

■ McEnroe, Lendl Advance

John McEnroe struggled and Ivan Lendl breezed Wednesday night in winning their second-round matches in the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championships, United Press International reported.

McEnroe, the No. 1 seed, needed two hours and 17 minutes to defeat hard-serving John Sadr, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. Lendl, the No. 2 seed who won 13 tournaments and more than \$1.9 million in prize money last year, defeated Scott Davis, 6-4, 6-4.

For further details:

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Erlandson, the No. 1 seed, needed two hours and 17 minutes to defeat hard-serving John Sadr, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. Lendl, the No. 2 seed who won 13 tournaments and more than \$1.9 million in prize money last year, defeated Scott Davis, 6-4, 6-4.

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